The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1867. NUMBER 167.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Twenty active business men to sell Tyler's Dew Breakfast food ... [illegible]

WANTED—Life insurance solicitor. A leading company will make liberal and advantageous arrangements with a first-class and energetic ... [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced canvasser for a new and beautiful work of art, to sell by subscription. Apply at 100 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Two or three good canvassers ... [illegible]

WANTED—A young man of experience ... [illegible] 131 Lake-st.

WANTED—A man of pleasing address, having a thorough knowledge of the Chicago ... [illegible]

WANTED—Minstrels—End men ... [illegible]

WANTED—A man to write letters, collect ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good salesman, one who can ... [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—A good cabinet-maker for all kinds of work ... [illegible]

WANTED—To go into the country, a first-class carriage ironer and horse-shoer ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good horse-shoer. Apply at 84 North Franklin-st., corner Indiana.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A nurse girl, at 325 Michigan-av. ... [illegible]

WANTED—Wet nurse for child 8 months old. Address, immediately, "MASON," Tribune office.

WANTED—A wet nurse. Must be healthy and strong ... Apply at any time this day, at 137 ... North Side.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—An American or German girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 926 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A woman fully capable to do general housework ... [illegible]

WANTED—A neat, tidy girl, to do housework in a small family. Inquire at 338 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A girl that can cook, wash and iron, in a small family. Apply at corner of ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, at 331 ... Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A young girl to help do general housework ... at 95 South Green-st. ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl, immediately. One who understands housework. Apply at No. 36 ... [illegible]

WANTED—A nurse girl, at 464 Wabash-av. ... [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, at 171 Michigan-st. Reference required.

WANTED—A good girl, willing to do general housework ... [illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$250 a month—Fifteen new articles for agents. Address, H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—Parties having money to loan ... [illegible]

WANTED—$15 per day warranted. ... [illegible]

WANTED—A competent druggist to purchase an interest in a wholesale drug house ... [illegible]

WANTED—Employment—$20 a day and expenses ... [illegible]

WANTED—An Agent—One in every town, ... [illegible]

WANTED—Lady correspondents. Address ALEX. B. FLEMING, Toledo, Iowa.

WANTED—Any person having a medium-sized ... [illegible]

WANTED—To buy a good office desk and ... Apply at 114 Randolph-st.

WANTED—By a gentleman now selling goods for a New York house ... [illegible]

WANTED—30 experienced lady canvassers ... [illegible]

WANTED—Gentlemen if you have goods of any description ... [illegible]

WANTED—By a responsible young man ... [illegible]

WANTED—Night Scavenger—If you want to have your privy vault cleaned ... [illegible]

WANTED—A loan of $2,000 for 3 or 5 years ... [illegible]

WANTED—A few smart men, to sell out ... [illegible]

WANTED—Goods to sell on commission ... [illegible]

WANTED—A man that has got $100 or ... [illegible]

WANTED—A gold watch or other personal ... [illegible]

WANTED—Will any gentleman in this city ... [illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy a two-story frame dwelling on a leased lot ... [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By January 1st, a house of about six rooms ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three rooms, for gentlemen ... [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—One room, or parlor and bedroom ... [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Patent—Compost ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Packers, Coopers and Distillers ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Propeller—Carries 180 tons ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—At No. 103 Dearborn-st., ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—State and county rights in ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Presents for the Holidays— ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—One large double and one single sleigh ... [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Carriages—Open and top buggies ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for good ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very Cheap—A second-hand ... [illegible]

WANTED—To buy a good sound chestnut ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash ... [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By one recently arrived from London, who thoroughly understands banking, bookkeeping ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—$4,000 ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—In the dry goods business ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in a private family ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an energetic salesman ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—$10 will be paid to any person who will procure the advertiser a permanent situation ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By two good men in a hotel or boarding house ... 138 North Desplaines-st., up stairs.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man from New England ... [illegible] 94 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a private family by a young married man and wife ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young lady as assistant bookkeeper ... [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an American girl from the East, to do general housework in a small family ... "JULIA," 53 Market-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A middle-aged American lady of education, desires a home in a respectable family ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable English woman, a situation ... [illegible] 171 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By a first-rate cook and second girl, in a respectable family ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two American girls ... Apply at Mrs. D. PRATT'S Emporium ... South Clark-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new and beautiful steel engraving, "FROM SHORE," illustrating Life's Journey from Youth to Old Age ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell CLARK'S INDELIBLE PENCIL ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$15 to $25 per day ... White Wire Clothes-Lines ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Great reduction in price ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Extraordinary inducements ... GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$3 to $20 per day ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 per day ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—If you want to make money for the winter ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE. By General L. C. Baker ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—A Christmas Gift ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$2,500 to $3,000 per year ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the best ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—First-class men ... LOSSING'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "Autobiography" ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—A few more agents ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the ... SEWING MACHINE ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. ... "THE AMERICAN FAMILY HORSE BOOK" ... [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a profitable paying business ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a provision and fruit market ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well established ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old established business ... [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—All fair ones ... [illegible]

PERSONAL—A young widow wishes ... [illegible]

PERSONAL—A young man of good habits ... [illegible]

PERSONAL—Two cousins aged 18 and 19 ... [illegible]

PERSONAL—Two young men ... [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' portable engines ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new portable engines ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12-horse ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's ... [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

TO RENT—At Hinsdale, 15 miles from ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—3,000 acres of ... [illegible]

The Court House.

We take great pleasure in recording the action of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, in relation to the Court House and public square question. The Board instructed their committee to confer with the Common Council of the city upon the propriety of enlarging or extending the present Court House building, or of building new and additional buildings on the square for the use and occupation of the public offices of the city and county. This policy is the true one, and the country members of the Board deserve the full measure of thanks from the city for their liberal and honest dealing in the matter.

This question being settled, the next will be that of adopting a plan for additional rooms. This, however, is a matter of detail which can be satisfactorily arranged with credit to the city and county. The public, who have been threatened with plunder and loss, will rejoice not only in the prospective improvement of the building and square, but in a renewal of their occupation of the same, which renewal is possibly of as much value as any lease in the hands of any speculating swindler.

The very first thing to be done is to remove the jail nuisance out of the Court House, and provide a separate jail building. This will quiet the shrieking, groaning ghost that now haunts the Court House, and we fear nothing else will.

THE NEWS.

A Grant Club, the object of which is to promote the nomination to the Presidency of General Grant, has been formed in Hartford, Conn. General S. W. Whittaker was elected President.

The members of the whiskey ring have ... [illegible]

The despatch from Madrid announcing that ... [illegible]

In the Senate, Friday, a bill was reported from the Committee on Territories, for the selection of grand and petit jurors in Utah. The bill makes polygamy unlawful ... [illegible]

The following resolution has been adopted by the Union League of Philadelphia: ... [illegible]

A young woman named Kate Tuttle on Monday last threw herself under a train of cars on the Syracuse & Binghamton Railroad, at Chenango Forks, eleven miles from Binghamton, N. Y. Two cars passed over her, mangling her horribly. She died a short time after the occurrence. She was partly insane ... [illegible]

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have for several meetings had under consideration the rights of naturalized citizens ... [illegible]

DISASTERS.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at DesMoines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Dec. 13.

A terrible explosion occurred at VanMeter's steam saw mill ... [illegible]

Fire at Fond du Lac.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 13.

A fire occurred in Second street, last night, burning Badger's furniture store, the building over the City Hotel, and afterwards the Academy. ... [illegible]

Corrected Account of the Terrible Accident on the Vermont Central Railroad—A Car With One Hundred Passengers Backed from a Bridge into the River—Fifteen Killed and Many Seriously Injured.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 12.—One of the most fearful accidents known in the annals of Vermont occurred on Wednesday, at Harlow Bridge, near Northfield, on the Vermont Central Railroad. ... [illegible]

Large Jewelry Store Burned in Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—About five o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the new and elegant jewelry store of Messrs. ... [illegible]

Marine Disaster.

[illegible]

Thursday's Proceedings in the Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—In the convention to-day a resolution was offered directing the convention to proceed at once to organize a civil government for Louisiana. ... [illegible]

Large Meeting of Naturalized Citizens in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—A mass meeting was held at Mozart Hall, to-night, to consider the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. ... [illegible]

New York Central Railroad.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—The following ticket was elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad ... Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York ... [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Remarkable Speech of a Democratic Congressman on the Subject of Impeachment.

Bill Reported in the Senate for the Abolition of Polygamy in Utah.

Debate in the Senate on the Bill to Repeal the Cotton Tax.

The Anti-Contraction Bill Likely to Fail in the Senate.

Resignation of the Commissioner of Patents.

Memorial Presented in the Senate from an American Citizen Confined in a British Prison.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

REPRESENTATIVE WOODWARD, OF PA., ON IMPEACHMENT.

There is a good deal of talk in Congressional circles this evening, about the brief speech made in the House this afternoon, by Judge Woodward, the new Democratic member from Pennsylvania, and late Chief Justice of that State. There were not more than fifty members present, and only a dozen or two spectators in the galleries, but the speech was in some respects the most notable one of this session. It was upon the law of impeachment, and produced a great shock among his Democratic colleagues, and corresponding delight among those who wanted the President impeached. He took strong ground against the doctrine on this point laid down by Judge Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and even went beyond that taken by the majority of the committee. He held not only that an impeachable offence need not necessarily be an indictable offence, but that the Senate itself must be judge on its common sense and conscience of what are high crimes and misdemeanors under the constitution, and neither common law nor statute law furnished protection to the President against a trial for impeachment. When questioned as to the movement against the present Executive, he said he considered the case of the impeachers so poor that if the Senate had turned him out the people would at once have elected him President. Leading Democratic members state that it was known to them some time ago what views Woodward held on the law of impeachment, and that considerable persuasion had been used to keep him from speaking before the recent case reached a conclusion.

THE STANTON CASE.

The main point of the President's message on Stanton's suspension from office were given last evening and were printed here to-day. Consequently there has been much talk about the matter. It is generally conceded among the Republicans that the President makes a pretty strong presentation of his case, but ... [illegible]

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has presented his detailed statement of additional appropriations required for the present fiscal year ending next June. ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

OHIO WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, will, on Monday next, introduce a bill providing for paying the balance of the Cincinnati volunteer militia for service during the Kirby Smith raid. ... [illegible]

THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE

has not yet done much work, and will not till after the holidays. ... [illegible]

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

has not yet acted upon the House anti-contraction bill, and possibly will not do so before the holidays. ... [illegible]

COST OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Paymaster General has laid before Congress a statement in relation to the amount of money that will be needed in addition to the one and a half million dollars heretofore appropriated to complete the work of reconstruction. He says General Schofield, for the First District, asks fifty thousand dollars; General Canby, for the Second District, one hundred and ninety-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-nine; General Pope, for the Third District, sixty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-three; General Hancock, for the Fourth District, three hundred and eighty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; General Ord, the Fifth District, five hundred and twenty thousand five hundred and seventy-nine. Total, one million two hundred and two thousand two hundred and ... dollars.

To the Associated Press.

THE GOODYEAR RUBBER PATENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Goodyear, of Connecticut, has applied to the Commissioner of Patents for an extension for seven years of his India-rubber patent, which expires on the 28th of March next. His petition is to be heard at the Patent office on the 9th of that month.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed Captain Theodore P. Green to be Commodore; ... [illegible]

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

[illegible]

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

[illegible]

THE KIOWA AND COMANCHE INDIANS.

[illegible]

A NEW PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.

[illegible]

SPIRIT METERS.

[illegible]

THE WHISKEY INTEREST.

[illegible]

... [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial of John Warren, an American citizen, now confined as a Fenian in a British jail. The petition states that he was in New York city when the offence for which he was tried was committed. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Petitions were presented relative to impartial suffrage, the repeal of the cotton tax, and against a reduction of the revenue.

A resolution was offered by Mr. ROSS to establish a post road from Fort Laramie, Kansas, to Galveston, Texas. Referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from delegates claiming to represent 25,000 colored Kentucky soldiers, asking for an equalization of bounties.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in Utah, and for other purposes. It forbids polygamy, and makes same therefrom illegitimate ... [illegible]

Mr. CRAGIN gave notice that he would call the bill up at an early day.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill exempting from internal tax raw cotton grown after this year.

Mr. SHERMAN advocated the necessity of immediate action.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., thought it a great mistake to act upon this subject at the present time. ... [illegible]

Mr. JOHNSON thought the bill should apply to the present crop, and gave notice of an amendment to that effect.

Mr. POMEROY was satisfied that Northern men would not go down to make cotton with this tax on it ... [illegible]

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill ... [illegible]

Mr. EDMUNDS said the amendments provided ... [illegible]

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, the refusal to adjourn from December 20th to January 6th was reconsidered, and the House resolution passed ... [illegible]

Mr. MORRILL'S Legal Tender bill was again taken up and discussed by Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon ... [illegible]

The Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. DRIGGS, the Select Committee on Distribution of Rewards to the Captors of Jefferson Davis, was directed to report as soon as possible.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to increase the number of judicial districts in Texas. Referred.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the internal revenue law ... [illegible]

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior ... [illegible]

Also, a letter from the Clerk of the House ... [illegible]

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. FARNSWORTH in the chair ... [illegible]

Mr. VAN TRUMP spoke in condemnation of the late impeachment project.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, spoke in defence of it. ... [illegible] Messrs. ELDRIDGE, WILSON of Iowa, BOYER, GETZ, and others.

Mr. WOODWARD made a brief argument on the law of impeachment ... [illegible]

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether, if the President were not defended by some law defining what constituted misdemeanor, he was not at the mercy of two-thirds of the Senate ... [illegible]

Mr. WOODWARD held that every officer of the government held his office subject to the impeachment power ... [illegible]

Mr. ELA spoke in condemnation of the President's course.

Mr. KERR advocated an extension of the judiciary system of the United States ... [illegible] Court at New Albany, Ind.

Adjourned.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois War History—Proposed Railroad Subscription—College Scrip—Arrest on a Charge of Mail Robbery—Revenue Frauds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.

The Adjutant General's report, containing a complete history of every officer and enlisted man that served in the late war from this State, is fast approaching completion. The first volume has been printed and placed in the hands of the Auditor. ... [illegible]

The Board of Supervisors of Christian County, at their late meeting, passed an order submitting to the people of the county a proposition to subscribe $50,000 to the Decatur & East St. Louis Railroad, and $22,000 to the Springfield & Pana Railroad. ... [illegible]

The Collector of Winnebago County paid into the State Treasury yesterday the sum of $1,380, balance in full of taxes due the State from that county for 1866.

The Governor has signed, preparatory to delivering to the purchasers, Illinois College scrip for 160,000 acres of land. ... [illegible]

Robert M. Miller, of Lorilla, Hamilton County, Illinois, was brought before United States Commissioner L. B. Adams, charged with robbing the United States mail. ... [illegible]

A distillery and brewery at Alton, owned by a German named Wassert, was seized to-day by United States Collector Pope, for violation of the Revenue law. ... [illegible]

CANADA.

Excise and Tariff Rates to go into Operation Throughout the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—The following are the excise and tariff rates which go into operation for the entire Dominion of Canada: On spirits, including brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, 60c per gallon; on tobacco, 15c specific duty ... [illegible]

ILLINOIS INSANE ASYLUM.

Mass Meeting of Citizens at Jacksonville—The Legislative Committee Censured.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 13.—A large meeting of citizens was held last night, to take action in reference to the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. McFarland's counsel was present, and made a speech, in which he admitted that McFarland had an opportunity to offer testimony in his own behalf, but failed to tell why the doctor did not do so.

A heavy assault was made upon Chicago by General Connell ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

THE SOUTH.

Passage of the Relief Order in the Georgia Reconstruction Convention.

Doings in the Virginia and Louisiana Conventions.

Strong Opposition to the New Constitution in Alabama.

Bill Defining the Duties of Common Carriers Passed by the Tennessee Legislature.

Progress in the Virginia Reconstruction Convention—Result of Senator Wilson's Visit—The Franchise Question to Come Up Early Next Week—A Falsehood Disposed of.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13.

Since the visit of Senator Wilson the Radical spirit in the convention has moderated considerably, with few exceptions, and those of the most ultra stamp. A resolution, introduced by one of the latter to-day, to petition Congress to place the State under the control of the convention by the formation of a new government, meets fierce opposition from the Conservative side of the House. Moderate Republicans withhold their favor from such extreme measures, and when the vote is taken theirs are given reluctantly.

Now that the standing committees have been appointed, actual work will soon commence, and the franchise question will be one of the first introduced, when an exciting debate will take place.

A violent speech from Hunnicutt, yesterday, which called forth a retort from the opposition in which that gentleman was severely worsted, is variously commented upon to-day, and almost unanimously condemned by the Republicans. ... [illegible]

The resolution providing a penalty for interfering with colored men in the exercise of political rights is still pending, and will be renewed to-morrow, when Porter, the leader on the Radical side, will speak.

At a Radical caucus, at which a majority only were present, the administration ticket was considered, but failing to agree the caucus adjourned.

Resolutions will be introduced at an early day to oust two or more members of the convention who it is alleged are disfranchised by the act of Congress.

The analysis of the convention that was telegraphed from Washington ... [illegible]

To the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—The Virginia Convention reassembled this forenoon.

A communication was received from General Schofield, approving the ordinance fixing the pay of members and officers of the convention.

An ordinance was reported paying the reporters of the convention three dollars and thirty-three cents a page for debates, as reported by him. ... [illegible]

A resolution appointing a committee to memorialize Congress to allow the Freedmen's Bureau ... [illegible]

A resolution was adopted inviting General Orlando Brown and staff, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to seats on the floor.

A colored delegate offered resolutions to appoint a committee to wait on General Schofield ... [illegible]

The resolutions offered yesterday, relative to the intimidation by disloyal holders of loyal voters of the Republican ticket and the amendments ... [illegible] Adjourned.

The Editors' Convention, representing the conservative press of the State, indorsed the action of the Conservative Convention.

A convention of the farmers of the State is in session here.

Passage of a Bill in the Tennessee Legislature Defining the Duties of Common Carriers.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.

The House bill to impose penalties on common carriers and their agents for unjust and illegal discrimination on account of color passed the Senate to-day on its final reading, after a very exciting discussion, by a vote of 15 to 8. The bill provides that no discrimination shall be made by common carriers in the State, against any person desiring conveyance, on account of race, color or previous condition. Railroad and all other common carriers making such discriminations subject themselves to a fine for each offence of $100, to be paid to the persons against whom the discrimination is made. Conductors and other agents of common carriers who violate this law are guilty of misdemeanor, and for each offence shall be fined from ten to fifty dollars. The bill provides that railroad companies may set apart cars for the exclusive use of ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies without distinction of color, also that they shall provide first and second-class cars, and sell first and second-class tickets to white and colored alike.

There will probably be no quorum in the Legislature after to-morrow until after the holidays.

Georgia Reconstruction Convention—Passage of a Relief Ordinance—Adoption of Resolutions Recommending the Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—The convention passed the relief ordinance yesterday, introduced by R. B. Bullock, of Richmond, which reads as follows:

"Be it ordained, etc., That from and after the passage of this ordinance, levies which have been or may be made under execution issued from any court of this State shall be suspended till this convention shall have taken, or refused to take, final action upon matters of relief, and that all sales under execution in violation of this ordinance shall be null and void and of no effect."

The Supreme Court of Georgia having decided the Stay law of the last Legislature to be unconstitutional, this ordinance, which it is understood will be enforced by General Pope, will operate as a bar to a legal action upon private debts until the convention can act further.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—The Georgia Reconstruction Convention to-day refused to reconsider the relief ordinance adopted yesterday by 86 to 44.

A substitute to the resolutions asking a repeal of the cotton tax was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the convention do recommend the repeal of the cotton tax, and if practicable the application of the repeal to the present crop.

Resolved, That the convention considers its repeal as essential to the continued successful cultivation of cotton as the great staple of the country, and as a measure of relief to both agricultural capital and labor.

A white delegate offered his resignation.

Mr. Bradley, colored, doubted if he could resign under General Pope's order.

Without action in the matter, the convention adjourned until Monday.

ATLANTA, Dec. 13.—A mob of about fifty armed negroes threatened, on Tuesday night, to attack some of the students of the Georgia University, at Athens. The students armed in turn, and a difficulty was imminent, when the troops were ordered out and dispersed the negroes.

A county Conservative meeting, under the call for a State Convention at Macon, was held here to-night. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and a resolution was adopted suggesting the assembling of a National Convention at Louisville on the 22d of February, to form a party for the restoration and preservation of the Union on the principles of the constitution.

Opposition to the New Constitution in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13.—The Alabama Union Loyal League, of Montgomery, protest against the adoption of the new constitution proposed by the convention, on the ground that it is too radical in its provisions.

A call, signed by colored men, for the formation of a Colored Conservative Club, declares its object shall be: 1. The elevation of the spirit of mutual confidence and good feeling between the races of the South ... [illegible]

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 13.—Nine judicial and ministerial officers were recently removed to give place to loyal Republicans. ... [illegible]

The Conservative colored meeting last night organized a Conservative Club. Resolutions were adopted declaring against the ratification of the constitution.

EUROPE.

Daring Attempt to Release the Fenian Colonel Burke.

The Wall of His Prison Blown Out by Gunpowder and Several Adjacent Buildings Destroyed.

The Prisoner Removed to a Place of Greater Security.

Public Funerals Prevented by the British Authorities.

Views of the London Times on the Naturalization Question.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

DARING ATTEMPT TO RELEASE THE FENIAN COLONEL BURKE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A daring attempt was made to-day to release the recently arrested Fenian, Colonel Burke, who was confined in Clerkenwell Prison. Powder was placed beneath one of the prison walls and exploded, it is supposed, by Burke's confederates. The whole side wall was blown into the air, and three adjoining buildings were destroyed. Many persons were injured, and, it is feared, some lives were lost. Much confusion prevails in the vicinity, and it is difficult to ascertain details.

LONDON, Dec. 13—9 p.m.

The explosion at Clerkenwell Prison has very serious results, but was not successful in effecting the rescue of Burke. The prisoner was confined in an inner cell, and could not escape by the breach in the wall. He has been removed to a place of greater security. The explosion was tremendous in its effects. The prison wall and neighboring buildings are a mass of ruins. Some lives must have been lost. It is widely reported that as many as twenty persons have been killed as some bodies are buried in the ruins. It seems that during the morning repairs had been commenced on the wall. Later in the day some unknown men were seen to roll a barrel, which subtless contained the powder, under the place where the repairs were being made. Shortly after this the explosion took place. Two men and a woman, who were found in the vicinity, have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the perpetration of the outrage. The excitement there is so great that it is impossible, yet, to obtain any correct account of the casualties.

PUBLIC FUNERALS PREVENTED BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

GLASGOW, Dec. 13.

An attempt was made to hold a funeral to-day for the Manchester Fenians, but it was checked by the interference of the authorities.

BELFAST, Dec. 13.

Extensive preparations had been made by the friends of Allen, Gould and Larkin to hold a public funeral to-day, but the government officers interfered, and, under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation, put a stop to the demonstration.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The *Times* counsels the acceptance of President Johnson's views on disputed questions of naturalization and allegiance expressed in his annual message.

ARRESTS IN DUBLIN.

The government has decided to institute prosecutions against John Martin and other persons who made treasonable speeches on the occasion of the funeral demonstration in Dublin on Saturday.

OUR MINISTER IN CHINA.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Advices from Shanghai say it was believed that the American Minister, Hon. Anson Burlingame, would soon leave for the United States by way of Europe, on a special mission from the Chinese Government.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.

The steamer Cuba, from Boston, has arrived here.

GLASGOW, Dec. 13.

The steamer Hibernia, from New York, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.

The steamer Erin, from New York, arrived to-day.

The Roman Question.

THE FRENCH ULTIMATUM TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

It is said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent to Florence a despatch in regard to the claims of Italy on Rome, based upon and in a sense identical with the speech of Minister Rouher in the Corps Legislatif.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The *Times* says the holding of a European conference for the settlement of the Roman question would be a mockery after the recent speech of the French Secretary of State, M. Rouher, in the legislative body.

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN NAPLES AGAINST THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

FLORENCE, Dec. 13—Evening.

Serious apprehensions are entertained of an insurrection in Naples, in which city demonstrations against the course of the government have been unusually violent.

France.

ANTICIPATED DISSOLUTION OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, Dec. 13.

It is reported that the Corps Legislatif, now in session, will soon be dissolved by the Emperor, and new elections will be held in January next.

CALIFORNIA.

Judicial Appointment—The Contest for the United States Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The Constitution, from Panama, arrived this morning.

Governor Haight has appointed J. B. Crockett Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Shafter, resigned.

The Democratic legislative caucus has been in session three nights. Nine ballots were had for United States Senator. Eugene Casserly and W. F. Wallace are favorites. Casserly's friends are confident of his nomination to-night.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Steam Warming and Ventilation—The "Majority Report" Again.

I did not wish to occupy too much of the public attention in my former communication on this subject, but at the same time felt unwilling that the matter should drop without giving other facts in connection with this "majority report."

That report very emphatically expresses the entire confidence of the "majority" in the skill and general competency of a competing firm of this city. It is pleasant to know that they have confidence in any one. I do not allude to this part of their report to disparage or cast any reflections on the capacity or mechanical skill of any person, for I feel perfectly willing that every piece of work, like every tub, "should stand on its own bottom"; yet I do wish to show the ignorance and inconsistency on this question of those who are supposed to be the guardians of the public interests. Who would assert that Mr. Brentano has sufficient knowledge of steam warming, to give an intelligent opinion as to the competency of any of the parties who have proposed to do this work? As to Mr. Briggs, it cannot be possible that his sudden conversion is entirely orthodox, for it is but recently that he expressed great want of confidence in the establishment for which he now professes so much admiration. He has stated to us that he considered the steam works which are placed in the Haven and Moseley School building perfect, and did not see how they could be improved. He learned all this from personal experience, and has further stated, additionally, that he would prefer giving our house one thousand dollars more than to any other establishment, to warm one of their buildings. Furthermore, he sent a relative, the school building architect, to get some advice from us, with a view to constructing their buildings so that they could accommodate our apparatus. I declined, at first, to impart any information, feeling that we had not been fairly treated by the committee, but upon his assurance that it would be for our interests so to do, I gave him the desired information. The result of our credulity, and his consistency, is before the public in that "majority report."

It does not seem possible that the committee's objection to our bid was well founded, for since their action, to which reference has been had, Mr. Clark has stated to me that the committee was willing to give us one of the buildings to warm, (and I presume upon our own plans of construction, for I had plainly assured him that we should not construct an apparatus in accordance with their specifications, except so far as general principles were concerned,) provided Mr. Runyan would consent to give the other building to the establishment they so much admired, and Mr. Runyan could see why another concern should receive more than ourselves for the same work. He declined the compromise. Mr. Clark further said that they (meaning, I suppose, himself and the committee) showed Mr. Runyan that they "could do as they pleased," and, to carry out this economical idea, prepared another report, favoring the throwing away of $2,000 simply to testify, we presume, to their sublime confidence in our competitors. We do not object to any good will they may entertain for others, except when they propose to expend to have a sum of other people's money to make it public.

It appears from all the facts and circumstances of the case that the majority of the committee were actuated by a spirit of favoritism for a certain concern, and largely influenced and controlled by spite towards Mr. Runyan. In their report they have endeavored to cover up their gross unfairness and partiality. But our citizens can form their own estimate of this unprincipled and unkind feeling towards Mr. Runyan, and of the special zeal of Mr. Clark, the apparent mouth-piece of the "majority," for his ... [illegible]

R. T. CRANE,

President Northwestern Manufacturing Company.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

PALE JANET,
PALE JANET,
PALE JANET,

—OR—

The Murder at Red Marsh Farm.
The Murder at Red Marsh Farm.
The Murder at Red Marsh Farm.

LAST CHANCE!
LAST CHANCE!
LAST CHANCE!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

AND

EVENING PERFORMANCE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE.

Monday Evening, first time in America,

NOBODY'S SON,

—OR—

The Black Ravine.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

WEST SIDE BRANCH, 333 Madison-st.

ROBERT GOLDBECK, Director.

Mr. Goldbeck begs to announce that he has opened a Branch Conservatory at the above location, for the accommodation of pupils residing West of the River. Commencement of First Winter Term, Monday, Dec. 16. TUITION $15 PER TERM. For full particulars inquire at the Secretary's Office, 333 West Madison-st.

THEO. J. ELMORE, Secretary Chicago Conservatory of Music.

Photographs.

CARBUTT'S STEREOGRAPH VIEWS FOR THE STEREOSCOPE,

Of Chicago and vicinity; Views of Lake Superior, Minnesota, Montana, Dakota, Colorado, and the Rocky Mountains. For sale at wholesale and retail at

CARBUTT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY, 131 Lake-st., Chicago.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WALLIS' GALLERY, 117 LAKE-ST.,

Is the place to get the best PHOTOGRAPHS, Plain and Colored PORCELAINS, and the finest INDIA INK PICTURES, for Christmas Presents.

The Skating Season.

OGDEN SKATING PARK.

GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT.

FULL BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

This Park was re-flooded, and has now the finest sheet of ice in the city. It will be opened to-night in grand style, and continued so during the Skating Season. Tickets for sale at the Park, North Side, foot of Ontario-st.

CENTRAL PARK

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

The Beauty and Fashion of Chicago on Skates.

Park open day and evening. In case of a snow storm the Park will be closed to-night.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT number of ladies and gentlemen who have visited the WEST SIDE SKATING RINK

During the past four days, the Directors are compelled to announce that the Rink will not be open until further notice. Also, that the price of tickets will not be increased, as has been reported, by reason of the destruction of the Wabash-av. Rink. Chicago, Dec. 13.

Millinery.

MLLE. A. PONCELET'S PARLORS,

217 Indiana-st., east of North Clark-st.

French Artificial Flowers and Materials for Flowers,

Rich Velvet Flowers, Feathers and Ornaments for Winter Bonnets, Trimmings for Balls and Wedding Parties, bought in her recent visit to Paris. Also Flowers for Parlors and ornamental purposes.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend the Annual Communication, to be held at Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st., this (SATURDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Election of officers and transaction of business. Members of the fraternity are invited. By order of IRA R. YOUNGLOVE, W. M. D. W. CLARK, Jr., Sec'y.

General Notices.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Wabash-av. Skating Rink.

A meeting for the transaction of important business, will be held at Mr. O'Brien's, 122 Dearborn-st., this evening at 7 o'clock. WM. BORNER, Sec'y.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, Dec. 12, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking Office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors, and to transact any other business that may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said Bank, No. 50 LaSalle-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1868 ... [illegible] ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

THOS. E. BELTON'S IMPROVED Steam Generator and Heater

Is now in use in the Oriental Mill, Madison-st. All who wish to save 25 to 50 per cent in fuel will please call and see for themselves at the Oriental Mills. Orders left at MASON & CO.'S Boiler Shop.

WOOLLEN MILLS

Can be supplied with superior COTTON WARPS by ordering from us. STURGES, McALLISTER & CO.

Clothing.

PUTNAM,

THE WELL-KNOWN

CLOTHING MERCHANT,

CLOTHING CLOTHING CLOTHING ...

Wishing to retire from the Clothing Business, offers for sale his entire MAMMOTH STOCK at less than wholesale price

This is the greatest opportunity for bargains that has presented itself for years in this city. Every article will be marked in plain figures and at One Price Only!

THE LEASE OF THE STORE, AND FIXTURES, Are also offered for sale.

To any man desirous of investing capital in a splendid business, this presents a rare chance. The Store having been established for twelve years, has carried a reputation throughout the Northwest second to none in the UNITED STATES.

He also offers for sale his RESIDENCE 494 Wabash-av., on liberal terms.

All persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to make immediate payment. Any accounts against me will be paid on presentation.

Remember the old and well known numbers,

116 and 118 RANDOLPH-ST.

Clothing.

GRAND RECONSTRUCTION

HIGH PRICES ON CLOTHING! NO LONGER THE ORDER OF THE DAY, BUT Low Prices RULE!

$100,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING

Which will be sold at such LOW PRICES that not one man in a thousand can have any excuse for not going well dressed.

We mean every word we say, and you have only to call to be convinced.

L. DeGRAFF, CORNER State and Randolph-sts

Furs.

BISHOP & BARNES

Invite Special attention to their stock of Fashionable

FURS,

Sable, Mink, Royal Ermine, Cloaks, Caps, Collars & Muffs

Of our own manufacture, superior in style, neatness of fit and durability.

BISHOP & BARNES, HAT AND FUR FACTORY, 115 LAKE-ST., SIGN OF THE BLACK BEAR.

FINE MINK FURS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

100 Three Striped Muffs. 160 Collars and Berthes, to match. FOR SALE LOW.

FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO., 10 12 and 14 Lake-st.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR REBUILDING WABASH-AV. SKATING RINK.

For Specifications apply at once to M. O'BRIEN, 122 Dearborn-st.

Medical.

W. L. FAXON, M.D.

94 Washington-st., Room 1 and 2, office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., treats successfully all cases of

PILES, FISTULA,

And other diseases of the RECTUM, without the use of the knife. From long experience and uniform success, is confident he can satisfy all who require and wish his professional services. If desired, first-class city references given from former patients who have availed themselves of his skill.

Financial.

$100,000

To Loan on Brick Improved Property, by G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 53 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums of $2,000 to $5,000, for a term of years. Inquire of KNAUER & MALCOM, northeast corner of Clark and North Water-sts., Office No. 1.

To Rent.

TO RENT—

The one-half of the large double store—partly occupied as a wholesale fruit store—situated at Nos. 254 and 256 South Water-st. Inquire on the premises. Would be a good stand for a commission merchant.

Storage.

STORAGE.

Flour, pork, lard or other goods, in the left or cellar of the fire-proof Brick Store, No. 179 ... [illegible] DICKERSON & SHERMAN, 179 Randolph-st.

Holiday Goods.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

N. MATSON & CO.,

117 LAKE-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE LARGEST STOCK OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Rich Jewelry, AND ELEGANT SILVER WARE EVER OPENED IN CHICAGO.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS From RUBBER. Jewelry, Fancy Articles, Balls, Tops, Piano Covers, &c.

RUBBER CLOTHING CO. 82 - - LAKE-ST. - - 82 Opposite Tremont House. F. M. & W. A. SHEPARD.

Paper.

PAPER.

Having recently been appointed Agents for the sale of the

LOUISVILLE BOOK PAPERS,

In this market, we would call the attention of dealers, publishers and printers, to these papers, which are universally acknowledged to be the BEST that are made in this country. We have in stock the following grades of the above:

Extra Tinted Book,
Extra, Sized and Super-calendered,
Extra Book,
No. 1 Book,
No. 2 Book.

Of all the above qualities we keep on hand various weights of the usual size, Stall and

MAKE TO ORDER,

Any size or weight that is ordered.

We have no hesitation in warranting the finer grades

Superior to any in the Market,

And as we are able to sell at MILL PRICES, we offer the best facilities to dealers, and can of course supply consumers at the lowest market rates. Samples sent if requested.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 13 LaSalle-st.

Wanted.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

A good HAT TRIMMER; also, a neat, plain, sewing girl, at AMIDON'S Hat Establishment, Wabash-av., corner of Washington-st.

Life Insurance.

The undersigned are prepared to offer liberal inducements to two or three experienced and energetic Solicitors for the city. Special Traveling Agents for Illinois and the Northwest also wanted. To those who are capable and desirous of a permanent and profitable business, an eligible opportunity is now open. Apply to PAUL & MASON, General Agents Washington Life Ins. Co., 130 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

SILVER COIN WANTED, IN LARGE or small quantities ... [illegible]

A PRACTICAL PRINTER

Desires a position as Foreman, Assistant Foreman, Proof Reader or Compositor, in a book and job printing office. ... [illegible] Address P. O. Box 143.

Hotels.

ALBEMARLE HOTEL,

Fifth-av., Corner Twenty-fourth-st., Opposite Madison Park, NEW YORK. HENRY HAGAMAN, THEO. HAGAMAN, Proprietors, late of Brevoort House.

New Publications.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

SPENCER'S BOOK OF COMIC SPEECHES and HUMOROUS RECITATIONS.

A collection of Comic Speeches and Dialogues, Humorous Prose and Poetical Recitations ... [illegible] Edited by ALBERT J. SPENCER. Paper cover ... Bound in boards ...

NORTH'S BOOK OF LOVE LETTERS.

With directions how to write and when to use them, and 148 specimen Letters ... [illegible] By INGOLDSBY NORTH. Cloth, price ... Bound in boards ...

PRICE'S SCIENCE OF SELF-DEFENCE.

A treatise on Sparring and Wrestling ... [illegible] By EDMUND E. PRICE. ... Cloth, price ... Bound in boards ...

DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st., New York.

Also, for sale by all Booksellers in the United States. DICK & FITZGERALD will send the above works by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

THE WATCHMAN & REFLECTOR FOR 1868,

Will enter on its FORTY-NINTH VOLUME ... [illegible]

PREMIUM OFFERS.

... [illegible]

Life of the Late Rev. Dr. Wayland, In Two Volumes,

By his Sons, Judge WAYLAND and Prof. H. L. WAYLAND. ... [illegible] Address, JOHN W. OLMSTEAD & CO., Watchman & Reflector, 151 Washington-st., Boston.

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORY FOR 1867.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

By CHAS. DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS.

CONTENTS.

THE OVERTURE.

ACT I.

THE CURTAIN RISES.
ENTER THE HOUSEKEEPER.
THE HOUSEKEEPER SPEAKS.
NEW CHARACTERS ON THE SCENE.
EXIT WILDING.

ACT II.

VENDALE MAKES LOVE.
VENDALE MAKES MISCHIEF.

ACT III.

IN THE VALLEY.
ON THE MOUNTAIN.

ACT IV.

THE CLOCK LOCK.
OBENREIZER'S VICTORY.
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Now ready in an Extra Christmas Number of EVERY SATURDAY. Price 10 cents.

For sale by all Booksellers and News Dealers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

A TREATISE ON THE Tactical Use of the Three Arms,

INFANTRY, ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY—By Francis J. Lippitt, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Vols. 12 mo., pp. 152. $1.25.

A TREATISE ON INTRENCHMENTS,

By Francis J. Lippitt, Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Vols. 12mo., pp. 148; illustrated by 41 engravings. $1.25.

These works have been strongly commended by the highest military authorities. Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

For Sale by SIDNEY S. RIDER & BRO., Providence, Rhode Island.

... IS OUT TO-DAY.

For sale by all Newsdealers.

Business Cards.

TO PATENT SOLICITORS.

HASELTINE, LAKE & CO., OF THE "INTERNATIONAL PATENT OFFICE,"

No. 9 Southampton Buildings, London, transact European and Colonial Patent business for agents, on favorable terms. References—Frank S. Howe, Esq., Attorney, and Coburn & Marrs, Patent Solicitors, Chicago.

CARD MOUNTING.

The undersigned are prepared to execute the Mounting, or "Stretching," of Advertising Show Cards in the most superior and attractive style. We have the celebrated

"Water-Proof Enamel Finish,"

invented by B. F. HARRIS, of New York, which gives the card every appearance of being covered with glass, and the surface being water-proof, may be easily cleaned. Send for price list. Sample cards mounted free of charge.

APPLETON BROTHERS, Dealers in Picture Frames, &c., 166 Walnut-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WEST CHICAGO STONE AND LIME COMPANY. RUBBLE STONE and McADAM. 79 Washington-st.

THE HOP AND MALT EXCHANGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY (Limited), Southwark-st., Borough London, England.

Opening of Building.

Two-thirds will be completed early next month in time for the ensuing hop season. The directors are prepared to receive applications for the remaining stands in the Exchange, offices, show rooms and cellarage. Full particulars may be obtained at the offices of the Company, Southwark-st., Borough London, England. By order of the Board, HERBERT B. DUKE, Secretary.

Commission Merchants.

JAS. B. MILLAR. GEO. McKINNEY.

GEO. McKINNEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 193 South Water-st., Chicago.

Careful attention given to selling and weighing DRESSED HOGS.

... [illegible]

TALLWORK, MALLORY & CO., ... [illegible]

CLARKE, RAYMOND & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 165 South Water-st. Particular attention given to consignments of DRESSED HOGS. We will attend personally to weighing, and furnish shippers ... [illegible]

R. H. SLOSSON & CO., General Commission Merchants, 89 South Water-st., Chicago. Have large Eastern orders, this season, for DRESSED HOGS. ... [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS, DRESSED HOGS. Consignments Respectfully Solicited. SPECIAL AND PERSONAL Attention given to selling and weighing ... [illegible]

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DOW, MORAN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And dealers in CHEESE, Dried Fruits, &c. 190 South Water-st., Chicago. Particular attention to the sale of DRESSED HOGS.

Machinery.

STANDARD MILLING MACHINES ... [illegible]

Lotteries.

READ THIS CAREFULLY. IT IS THE Last Insertion This Month.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY

The Only Legalized Drawing of the Character in the United States.

GRAND HOLIDAY DRAWING! TO BE Drawn at Covington, Ky. Class Y, December 31, '67.

... [illegible]

LIST OF PRIZES.

... [illegible]

Prizes Amounting to $230,650

32,000 Numbers and 788 Prizes.

Tickets $12, Halves $6, Quarters $3.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY. ... [illegible]

Address all orders for tickets to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE! 203 Randolph-st.

In addition to our usually large and complete Stock, we have recently increased it by some of the most modern and RICHEST PATTERNS of Parlor, Bedroom, Library and Hall FURNITURE ever exhibited in the American Market.

We have also just received a New and Large Assortment of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, Selected with great care, from the best European Manufactories.

WM. W. STRONG.

Signal Lanterns.

SOMETHING NEW.

WESTLAKE'S PATENT CONDUCTOR'S SIGNAL LANTERN.

Destined to Supersede Every Other Lantern in Use.

By a simple invention, the Conductor is enabled to signal to his Engineer at night, in such a manner that there can be no possibility of mistake.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY CROSS, DANE & WESTLAKE, 95 and 97 Michigan-av., CHICAGO.

Stoves, Furnaces, &c.

THE "MORNING GLORY" BASE BURNING HARD COAL STOVE.

Burns perpetually
Without rekindling.
Heat is mild,
Pleasant and agreeable.
Easily managed.
Cheerful as an open Fire,
Close as an air-tight.
Combines Economy,
Beauty, Cleanliness,
And Utility.

SOLD BY H. C. VAN SCHAACK, JR., 46 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Auction Sales.

HEMP AND FLAX MILL, WITH MACHINERY, AT AROMA, ILLINOIS.

... [illegible]

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, Wednesday, at 1 o'clock p. m., Jan. 8, 1868.

... [illegible] JOSIAH LOMBARD, 1st First National Bank, Chicago.

Dissolution Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing under the name of ... & HIGGINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... BENJAMIN F. HIGGINS. ... [illegible]

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

I have this day associated with me JOSEPH P. ... [illegible] GILBERT PRYOR. Chicago, Dec. 13, 1867.

For Sale

ALL KINDS OF Military Goods, FOR SALE By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

2,000 SIDES BUENOS AYRES SOLE LEATHER ... [illegible]

Skates.

Skates! Skates!

We have just received a full stock of NEW YORK CLUB SKATES, ... [illegible] HULBURD, HERRICK & CO. ... [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1867.

Notice to Subscribers.

Many of our friends have sent subscriptions without telling us in what State or County they reside. To prevent delay and disappointment, be sure to send your full address, giving Post Office, County and State.

The DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, to subscribers by carriers, newsdealers and the mails.

The TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS

TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

One Daily Edition, per year	$12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year	6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year	2.00
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.	
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter	$3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week	25

Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters at our risk. Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Qualifications for the Presidency.

The time and place for holding the National Republican Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, having been fixed, a frank discussion of the relative merits of those suggested for the nomination is not only allowable but very desirable.

The office of President of the United States is an honorable one to the incumbent, and of vast importance to the country. The President, if so disposed, can do an immensity of mischief, and experience has shown that this is always the case where the President, magnifying himself, undertakes to magnify his office to his own inordinate self-assumed importance. The President of the United States is not invested with either judicial or legislative functions, and, when he undertakes to legislate for the country and expound his own legislation, he is sure to create confusion, produce disorder, and eventually involve himself and the country in serious trouble. The duties of the President are very simple. He is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, but in that, as well as in his civil capacity, his duty, as defined by the constitution, is to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

That is the whole duty of the President. He has the authority to negotiate treaties, but in this he is associated with the Senate, two-thirds of which body must co-operate with him. It will be seen therefore that the President, having no legislative functions, has little need of a legislative experience. A President who has not spent his life as a law-maker will not be so apt to undertake that kind of business as a man whose mind has had that direction and no other. Andrew Johnson is an example of an "experienced" President. He has had every office from village Alderman up to President, and from his entrance into the White House has undertaken to be both legislator and judge, and he has made a sorrowful affair of it. A President taken from the bench would possibly feel more restive under a declaration of the law differing from his own, than would a President who had not served in that capacity. The trouble with these "experienced" men is that their experience in their particular line is too much for them. The ruling passion is strong, and when they get into the Presidency where there is no possible room for its exercise, they are apt to forget what is, in illegal efforts to fashion things as they think ought to be.

The President of the United States has but one duty to perform, and that is, *to execute the laws as he finds them on the statute book.* He makes no laws, repeals no laws, amends and suspends no laws. He executes the laws as they are made for him by the law-making power. He holds no courts, grants no decrees, issues no judgments. All this is done for him by the judiciary. He is, therefore, simply the executor of the law, representing the supreme power of the nation; having no discretion or authority to change, alter or modify the duty prescribed for him by law.

The great difficulty the country has experienced has been in a strict obedience to written orders; who has been accustomed as a matter of duty to yield his own convictions of what ought to be to the stern requirement of the law; in short, the country has always suffered when there has been a President-elected experienced in everything but the very one required of him by the constitution, and that is executive duty. We have had Judges who could expound, but who could not execute; who could write elaborate arguments to prove that the law was unjust, unconstitutional or inexpedient, but never remembered that the first and only duty of the President is to execute the law as he finds it. We have had legislators who always knew more about legislation than Congress did; who were able to suggest wherein Congress mistook its duty, and wherein it departed from the practice of former days, and wherein the law ought to be amended, but while thus familiar with duties with which the President had no official concern, forgot that the first and only duty of the President was to execute the laws, and leave their judicial interpretation and legislative amendment to the other branches of the government.

We have had three military men in the office of President, and they, more than all their predecessors, showed that they had a clear comprehension of their duty, and that they more faithfully and rigidly executed it. The training of a military man is that which of all others fits him for executive duties. He is bound by the law. He is hemmed in by its provisions. His duty is to know the law, and to execute it, whether its provisions be agreeable to him or not. The orders of his commanding officer are the law to him. He may believe his commanding officer to be wrong, to be ill-informed and ill-advised; he may believe that the law could be changed and improved, but he knows that it is not his province to decide these points, but to execute the duty enjoined upon him. Military men are trained to meet emergencies by prompt and decisive action, that action being the execution of the law. Military men are trained not only in the grand duty of implicitly obeying the law, but in all the details of executive duty.

The man whose mind has that training that he can perform without complication or confusion the executive duties of a vast army, scattered in divisions large and small over a widely extended country, and that too in the presence of an enemy, equally numerous, watching for any oversight or negligence or mistake, has certainly an education and an experience in executive duty fully as ripe as any gentleman who has spent his life in committee of the whole, or majestically presided over a court of last resort determining precedents, and applying abstract principles to hypothetical facts. The military man's executive experience is real, and purely of an executive character—executive not only in the performance of his personal duty, but executive in requiring strict fidelity, rigid accountability, prompt obedience, and official integrity in all his subordinates. He is trained not only to obey the law himself, but to require a like obedience from all his subordinates; not only to perform his own duties faithfully, but to require a like performance on the part of all those under his command.

One month of such an Executive at this time would be worth untold millions to the nation! Had we such a man now in the Executive chair, we would not have the humiliating confession from the President and his cabinet that they were powerless to arrest the robbery of the revenue by their dishonest subordinates. Within sixty days a man of that executive training, placed temporarily at the head of one department of the government, has abolished whole regiments of sinecures, reformed abuses, reduced expenses, and economized necessities, to the saving of perhaps twenty millions of dollars per annum.

Is it likely that a Judge, looking back at his record as an expounder of the law, or a legislator, with a mind occupied with a legislative patent for beautifying the constitution, would have addressed himself to the practical duties of an executive office, as did this soldier, hero, General, and statesman-elect?

There is no more general blunder made by politicians, newspapers, and nominating conventions than that of ignoring executive ability and experience in the choice of a President, whose duties are purely and exclusively of an executive character. Great learning, great abilities, great experience and success as a legislator, jurist, orator, diplomat or statesman generally, are distinctions and qualities honorable in themselves and of service to the country, but in the office of President the executive training, the rigid system of responsibility and obedience, the requirement of inflexible integrity, and the punishment of failure to perform duty when and as required, are what the constitution contemplates and the absence of which renders all the others of but little practical use. Does any one suppose that Andrew Jackson or Zachary Taylor would have put into a message the painful confession of Andrew Johnson, that, with all the means of the nation at his disposal, he could not arrest the open and avowed complicity of his subordinates in robbing the revenue?

General Grant is no orator; he never tried a case as Judge in his life; he knows nothing practically of parliamentary law; but he is as good an orator as Washington was; would make about as good a Judge; has the same purity of personal life that adorned Washington, Jackson and Taylor, and, like them, takes the law and the constitution as he finds them, and, assuming the responsibility of his oath to see these faithfully executed, performs his duty himself and enforces its like performance by every man in office under him. These qualities, which are those peculiarly required in a President, he possesses in a degree not equalled by any other man in public life; and being those qualities which are indispensable to a good Presidency, they necessarily are superior to those which in that office must be more ornamental than useful, distracting than harmonizing.

American Ship-Building—Effect of Excessive Tariff.

We find the following in our Congressional news of yesterday morning:

"Mr. ELIOT, of Mass., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the causes that have produced the present depression in the shipping interests of the United States, and whether our maritime interests do not require a remission of internal duties on materials entering into the building of vessels, or some legislation to facilitate the transfer of foreign vessels to American owners."

When Congress or any other body of law-makers undertakes to substitute special statutes for the immutable, irrevocable and unchangeable laws of trade, the result is invariably the oppression of one class by another, and usually a loss and a disappointment, in the end, to all concerned. This fact has been so often proved by the experience of mankind, that we look with wonder on any new attempt to enact robbery into law, and shirk the consequences of the folly. The fate of the ship-building interest in New England, in connection with the high tariff, is another, though perhaps not the latest, proof of the truth of what we say. When Congress began to put its wisdom in the place of natural law, ship-building was a highly profitable pursuit with a very considerable portion of our countrymen. In New England it employed a large capital and a large number of men. The returns of the industry were many millions of dollars per annum. It gave vitality to a hundred collateral forms of trade and labor, and it was, while a source of profit, a cause of national pride. But in an evil day the class in the country which believes that if each form of industry is taxed for the benefit of all other forms of industry, the general result will be a large accession of national wealth, got the ascendency in Congress, and then began that series of enactments which has had the effect to destroy our ship-building altogether, and throw the whole carrying trade of the country into the hands of foreigners. The ship-builders have, in the general scramble for protective duties—by which every Congress has been disgraced since the war began—been either more modest in their claims or less urgent in pushing them; hence in the arrangements as finally perfected by Morrill & Co., they are effectually protected to death. It is true there is no law against their building as many vessels as they can pay for; but between high prices of iron, caused by the tariff enacted for the benefit of the iron men; the high prices of timber, caused by the tariff for the supposed benefit of the manufacturers thereof; and the high prices of labor, caused by the tariff in increasing the cost of all the supplies of clothing, groceries, etc., etc., which the laborer must purchase,—between these high prices and the disposition of American capitalists to invest in untaxed bonds, there is no market at remunerative figures for what our builders have to sell. Their vessels must rot at the docks where they lie or be sold at a loss. It is evident that in the general robbery the ship-builders somehow have not got their share. Either they did not own a man on the Committee of Ways and Means who was an adept in the art of legal plunder, or they neglected to fill the lobby, the Washington hotels and the truculent, impudent and unreasoning "protectionist" newspapers with the disreputable clamor which the iron men, the cotton men, the woollen men, the leather men and others in league with them have not failed to keep up. Their yards are deserted, their laborers are discharged, the saw-mills that formerly supplied them with cut lumber are silent, the forests where their timber was got do not know the echo of the chopper's axe, save as it swings for the builder in a foreign port. An industry worth twenty to twenty-five millions per annum is wholly wiped out—legislated out—of existence by statute-makers who have been trying to make legalized robbery a success against the well-known prohibitions of a natural law. Meanwhile, ship-building in the British Provinces is one of the most profitable of all colonial pursuits. The great American carrying trade is open to foreign bottoms on terms which American-built ships cannot accept. The ship-carpenters, caulkers, riggers, smiths, painters, the spar-makers, sail-makers, and the like—mostly men of American birth who expatriate themselves for no small cause—are seeking employment in these provincial yards at prices (measured by the products they will buy,) that no American ship-builder can afford to give. Meanwhile, also, the vessels built in this country, when we had wiser legislation and mutual robbery was not the rule, are rotting and wearing out in the service. As fast as one is lost or condemned a foreign vessel is legislated by the protective tariff straightway into its place. It is probable, so rapidly is this work going on, that more than three-fourths of our commerce, other than the coasting trade, is now carried on in foreign bottoms, and high official authority declares that, unless the decadence of our ship-building is arrested by some modification of the laws which are now so fatal to it, in a few years more we shall not have, in the event of war, a single American ship that can be taken up by the government as a first-class transport. This is a most deplorable showing; but it is the natural, expected, and logical result of our iniquitous commercial system—a system which we cannot too strongly nor too frequently denounce.

Mr. Eliot, with whose resolution we opened this article, has set out for a commendable inquiry, and we beg him to open his eyes and then go ahead. He will find the cause of the trouble before he has journeyed far; and if he is not blind with tariff prejudice he will move for a correction of the evils which he no doubt deplores. But we tell him in advance that, if he would do any permanent good, he must strike his axe deep. No system of "drawbacks," whereby the builder will get a portion of the cost of his materials, heavily taxed by the tariff, paid back to him, will answer the purpose. Laws which take money out of the right hand breeches pocket, for the sake of putting it back into the left hand breeches pocket, giving occasion for two or three paid men to do that service, are not admissible. Nor do we take more of the system of bounties to the ship-builders, which are now in vogue with the politicians who have brought the ruin that we see. Bounties are poor amends for a deeper injustice. They are open thefts from the masses from whom the bounty money is filched, for the benefit of the small class to which the money is paid; and, save that they are usually attempts to correct an evil already committed, they are more objectionable than a high protective tariff itself, of which, in the case under consideration, they would be the logical sequence. What we want, and the only thing that will be effectual, is a thorough revision of the tariff and of our systems of internal taxation, whereby, as far as possible, labor and commerce will be exempted from the crushing burdens imposed upon them, and whereby the wheels of industry will be once more set in motion.

The Insane Asylum Question.

We take nothing for granted in the matter of the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville. We take sides neither for nor against Dr. McFarland, the Superintendent of the Asylum, neither for nor against the committee of the Legislature by which his administration has been overhauled. We are only anxious that justice should be done in the premises; that the guilty, if any are guilty, should be punished; that the unfortunate insane should be properly and tenderly cared for; and that the institution of which they are inmates should continue to be an honor and a blessing to the State. Hence, though we printed the report made by the committee, as a matter of important news, in which we were ahead of all our slow-coach neighbors, we do not regard it as conclusive until Dr. McFarland and the Trustees are heard, and we base no positive accusations or recommendations upon it. We should be glad to know that, in a matter of such importance, the good people of Jacksonville, many of whom live on the crumbs dropped from the tables of the charitable institutions in that place, are content to follow our example. They seem, however, to look on the report as a direct attack on their bread and butter; hence they call public meetings, pass windy resolutions, support them in frothy speeches, and then telegraph the result far and wide as evidence of what Jacksonville thinks—as sufficient proof that all the allegations of the committee against their institution and their man are mere verbiage and malice. We tell the good people down there to keep their under-garments on. If they continue to froth and bluster in the way in which they have begun, they will be suspected of anything but fairness and disinterestedness before they are much older; and that would destroy their evidence when perhaps they most need it.

The case stands to-day, if we understand it, thus: In the examination of witnesses by the committee, Dr. McFarland was present by counsel; rebutting testimony was introduced, and all the essential safeguards of a jury trial were at the command of the gentleman whose high reputation was imperilled. The committee was made up, we believe, of fair and able men. Surely they are not actuated by personal malice, or any other unworthy motive. At any rate, they cannot be charged with being assassins of reputation. They arrived at their conclusions after long and painful labor. Though they may be mistaken, they, doubtless, are honest, and no dust kicked up in an inland village, no howl raised by interested citizens, can avail against what the committee say. The Trustees, too, they are shocked and indignant, says the despatch. It the committee is sustained, they stand condemned; hence it is the most natural thing in the world for them to join in the hullabaloo that the report has caused. Gentlemen, mere wind will not answer. You do Dr. McFarland an injury. The public want facts, not your clamor. Dr. McFarland is impeached by high official authority on sworn testimony. The question is on the truthfulness and credibility of the witnesses whose statements determined the character of the committee's indictment; and this is the marrow of the whole business. Now we want Dr. McFarland acquitted. We do not care a button for him personally. But for the honor and interest of our State charities we hope he will defeat his accusers, and come out of the fiery furnace in which he is being tried without so much as the smell of smoke in his garments. But, wiser than his Jacksonville friends, we want to go the right way to work to secure the result we desire; and if those friends aforesaid will permit us, we will join them in the search for rebutting testimony, for reasons impeaching the credibility of witnesses, or anything else in the case. We will take the Trustees into our confidence, and, between all hands, it will fare hard with Dr. McFarland if we do not succeed. In the meantime, let us say that all outcry and denunciation, in view of the papers on file, are out of place. The facts are what the public want.

The Virginia Conservative Convention.

The proceedings of the Virginia ex-rebel Convention confirm the opinion, that every day becomes more manifest, that Southern Conservatism is repressed rebellion. While protesting that the results of the war are accepted, and justice shall be done the colored race, that the Old Dominion is in earnest with her professions of loyalty, its resolutions breathe the very spirit of rebellion and slavery. The first resolution commences with a sensible acknowledgment of the situation, the third bears with a protest, and the whole concludes by the adoption of the old policy of slaveholders and proscription—"a government for white men alone."

The slaves, they say, are free, and it is not the "desire" of the ex-rebels of Virginia to enslave them, but while there are numerous suggestions about "a race just emerged from slavery, without any of the habits or traditions of self-government," there is only a feeble "should" that promises them civil rights.

It is useless to disclaim hostility to the black race, and at the same time propose to strip them of all means of protecting their civil rights. It is not considered a proof of insanity to put a foot on a friend's neck. What does a "white man's government" mean? What it always has meant—freedom for the whites, slavery for the blacks. The spirit of the convention is exactly the same as that of the letter of Mason, although of necessity couched in different language. While the legislation "should" provide equal rights for the blacks, it doubtless would, like Mason, devise some system of legislation by which, without again reducing them to absolute slavery, they could be forced "to discharge the incumbent duties of a laboring class"—which means in Virginia, to work for others without pay.

After adjournment of the convention R. M. T. Hunter, a high rebel chief, enunciated the sentiments of the convention in a short speech, which has the old plantation ring of the days when Hunter, Mason, Toombs and Jeff. Davis cracked their whips in the halls of Congress and bid defiance to the advocates of right and justice. Hunter is a full blooded Bourbon, who has learned nothing and forgot nothing since 1861; and he addressed a convention of Bourbons as blind and unteachable as himself.

Hunter and his convention of ex-slave lords gravely demand that four-fifths of the Republicans of Virginia shall be disfranchised and proscribed, and that a complete monopoly of political power shall be vested in the subdued rebel Democrats of that State. They are not satisfied to be allowed to share equally in the control and government of Virginia, but insist upon an intolerant, absolute dominion. We can only say, in reply to this modest request, that they will have a good time in getting it.

☞ The article from *Putnam's Magazine*, which we print this morning, being a retrospect of the last thirteen years, will repay an attentive perusal. It calls up in review the great and terrible events of American history which have occurred since 1854. Many things partially forgotten are revived, and other things obscured are reproduced with great clearness and vividness.

We commend this retrospect especially to our Democratic readers who are talking of "reaction," and advocating a restoration of oligarchic rule. It contains matter which may make them pause and ponder.

State Auditor.

We see by our Illinois exchanges that there is likely to be a lively canvass between this and the meeting of the Republican State Convention, for the position of State Auditor. We have seen several names suggested for the place, among them that of General James M. True, of Mattoon, Coles County, who represented that county in the last General Assembly. General True is an intelligent gentleman, of thorough business habits, and served gallantly in the army during a good portion of the war. He is well calculated for the place.

THE MISSISSIPPI RAPIDS.

The Efforts to Remove the Obstructions to Navigation.

History of Present and Past Improvements.

Progress of the Work.

Description of the Engineering Processes Employed.

The Chisel Boats and Coffer Dams.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 11.

THE MISSISSIPPI RAPIDS.

Since the introduction of steamboats on the Mississippi River, the attention of all interested in the navigation of that important stream has been directed to the rapids in the river above Rock Island. These rapids extend from LeClaire to Davenport, a distance of fourteen and a quarter miles, measured on the Iowa shore, with a total fall of 21.46 feet. The main width of the river in this distance is about 4,500 feet, varying from 1,500 feet, at Port Byron, to 3,960 feet, below Campbell's Island. At the head of the rapids, near LeClaire, is a magnesian limestone, of the Upper Silurian age, about fifty feet thick, which dips to the southward more rapidly than the surface of the water, its top layers disappearing below water, near Hampton, and succeeded by limestone, of the Devonian age, the successive ledges of which crop out on both river banks and occasionally on the river bed, forming "reefs" or "chains." Of these chains there are seven, named as follows, commencing at the upper end of the rapids: Smith's, Sycamore, St. Louis, Campbell's, Duck Creek, Moline and Lower Chains.

OBSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATION.

These chains obstruct navigation for a short distance each, and are separated by deep intervals or pools, from six to thirty feet in depth. Of the fourteen miles between the upper and lower end of the rapids, nearly eleven miles afford good navigation in the lowest stages, the obstructed portions covering a distance of only a little over three miles. The channel heretofore used is an extremely bad one. At one point boats are exposed to strong cross-currents, which tend to sweep them on a lower ledge. At another point the river is impassable at low water, to boats drawing more than thirty inches. Over this chain the water passes at a mean surface velocity of 3.978 feet per second at low water. The average length of the boating season is about 260 days. During about a third of this period navigation is rendered dangerous by the shoalness of water on the rapids, and boats drawing more than two feet are unable to pass. During the season of 1866 one boat was delayed on the Sycamore chain for ten days. Other boats have been lost while running the rapids. In some places sharp points of rock protruded and still further endangered navigation.

THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVEMENTS

here was early seen, and surveys were made by Buford in 1829; Shreve in 1835; R. E. Lee, in 1837, and Warren in 1865. No action was, however, taken by Congress. In the meantime the commerce on the river was increasing. The following table shows the number of boats, barges and rafts that passed the rapids during the last eight years:

Years.	Boats. Up.	Boats. Down.	Barges. Up.	Barges. Down.	Lumber.	Logs.
1860	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1861	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline had become important places, and manufactures had sprung up at the last two. The citizens of those places, conjointly with others, made strenuous efforts, and, on the 15th of August, 1866, General Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps, directed Brevet Major General J. H. Wilson to make a survey of the Rapids at Rock Island, under the act of Congress approved June 23, 1866, appropriating the sum of $100,000 for the improvements at the Rapids.

THE PRELIMINARY SURVEYS.

General Wilson was directed to make preliminary surveys, paying particular attention to the views of the Department, which were to secure a continued low water channel of two hundred feet width and four feet depth throughout. These preliminary surveys were commenced about the 6th of October, 1866, and were continued without intermission up to August, 1867. Accurate surveys were made of the valley on both sides of the river. Lines of levels were run of both shores, from a point about four miles below Rock Island to a point about four miles above LeClaire. A thorough examination of the bottom on the chains was also made in order to get the most accurate possible data for estimating the cost of the work of excavation necessary.

It was decided to proceed with the work upon the plan set forth in General Wilson's report, and Congress made a further appropriation of $200,000 for this purpose. The amount estimated by General Wilson as necessary for the entire work is $815,000. In June the contract for the work was let to Messrs. C. G. Case & Co., of Fulton, New York, old and experienced contractors, who had graduated on the Erie Canal. It was estimated that 67,451 cubic yards of stone would have to be removed, and the contract of the firm averaged about $12.00 per yard. At at least four points it will be necessary to use coffer dams. It was claimed that it was impossible to construct dams in the rapids, and the contract was, therefore, a somewhat risky one. At the other points small pieces of rock or isolated patches had to be removed, and the use of a dam was unnecessary. There chisel boats were employed.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

Despite the gloomy prophesies the contractors began their work by putting down a coffer dam on Duck Creek chain, about six miles from Davenport, and near the mouth of Duck Creek. Owing to the continuance of high water, the work on the dam could not be commenced until as late a time in the season as the 8th of September. It was finished on the 15th of October. It is 380 feet wide and 450 feet in length, and is constructed of heavy timber and planking, with an outer and inner wall, each ten feet high, bolted and braced with a space of eight feet between them, which is filled with gravel and earth, dredged from Duck Creek. One hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber were used in its construction. The water from this inclosure, which has an area of 88,000 square feet, was pumped out in thirty-six hours by a Sison centrifugal pump. This pump, which is now placed at the lower end of the dam, can lift 187 cubic feet of water per minute, an average distance of six or seven feet. The dam has stood remarkably well, though one steamer ran into it and partially stove in the northwest corner. It is believed that it will stand firm through winter and spring.

On the 22d of October sixty men were set to work at drilling and blasting. At present one hundred and fifty men are employed. Nearly two hundred kegs of blasting powder have been used, and no accidents have occurred. At present the blasting is finished, and the contractors expect to have everything cleaned up within ten days. The rock taken out is a poor quality of magnesian limestone, abounding in iron pyrites, and has been disposed of in a manner which will be mentioned hereafter. Up to the present time over 3,500 yards of stone have been taken out. At as early a period as possible next season the contractors intend to build ten more coffer-dams on the Moline and Campbell chains—the first of which will be nearly four times larger than the one on the Duck Creek chain.

THE CHISEL BOATS.

Where it is impossible to cofferdam, or where only small pieces of rock are to be detached, chisels are used. Two of these chisel boats, and a dredge, are anchored just below the dam. These chisels are of wrought iron with steel points, and weigh 5,900 lbs. each, they having been reduced from 7,400 lbs. Their points were at first of a pyramidal form but were changed for wedge shaped ones, which are found to work much better. Elevated by steam power from six to eleven feet after the manner of a pile driver, they descend with great power and break the rock, which is lifted by the immense iron scoop or "dredge," also operated by steam power, and dropped upon flat boats to be taken to the wing dam mentioned. These immense chisels were made at the Nashua Iron Works, New Hampshire, at a cost of one thousand dollars each. Upon the dredge and chisel boats are engines of twenty horse power to operate the machinery. Six men, including an engineer and fireman, are required upon each boat. The boats are held in position by "spuds," or iron pointed spars, working in frames at the bow and stern of the boats. Side anchors rigged with lines working upon a windlass, or crab on the deck of the boat enable the workmen to drop the chisel or dredge exactly where desired. These three boats cost $30,000, and the contractors are very well satisfied with the way in which they work.

THE NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE.

General Wilson was also required by his instructions to ascertain the direction of the current through the bays of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad bridge, and to state its influence on the free navigation of the stream. He adopts the views expressed upon the same subject by Captains Humpheys, Meade and Franklin, in 1859, which are as follows:

"That the railroad bridge which crosses the Mississippi River between Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and Davenport, in the State of Iowa, is not constructed according to correct principles, reference being had to the interests of navigation.

"The only pier larger than is necessary is the turn-table pier. The effect of making it larger than was absolutely necessary is to contract the waterway, increase the velocity, increase the draw-passage, and present more surface for boats to strike against, thus increasing the difficulty of their passage through the draw. In a pier of this size the starling is of importance, and the upper faces of the piers should have been curved surfaces.

"The piers are not placed parallel with the current, but at angles varying from 20 degrees to 24 degrees 30 minutes. The effect of this obliquity is to treble the obstruction to the flow of water, and consequently to affect the increase of velocity in the same ratio. Another consequence is that the passage of steamboats and rafts through the draw and between the piers are rendered much more difficult and hazardous.

"The eddy on the Iowa side of the turn-table pier, as nearly as could be estimated, is about one hundred feet wide at the foot of the pier, and the influence or setting of the water extends about two hundred feet below. This eddy is constantly varying in its position and dimensions. Its effects on the passage of boats ascending and descending is undoubtedly to render them more difficult, on account of the care required to avoid getting one part of the boat in it when another part is in the current of the draw."

Not a season passes without the loss of some boat, dashed to pieces against the piers of the bridge. Action was taken by Congress, and it was declared that the government would bear half the expense of a new bridge which shall be a little lower down the stream. The company have not, however, taken any steps as yet, objecting that the old bridge will be a total loss to them. It is also proposed to build a travel bridge from Davenport to the island, whereby the citizens of that place will be enabled to enjoy its delightful drives, and will also have more convenient access to the city of Rock Island than they now enjoy. This work is under the supervision of the Ordnance Bureau.

IMPROVED WATER POWER.

When the government became the sole possessors of Rock Island, and determined to erect extensive work shops thereon, the Moline Water Power Company, which controlled the water power at Moline, deeded their rights to the government, which, in return, stipulates to furnish them with a certain quantity of the water. The Ordnance Department, in order to increase this power, is engaged in constructing a wing dam two miles long, commencing at the upper end of the island, and extending to Duck Creek chain, which, when completed, will give two feet more head at Moline. By the terms of the contract with Case & Co., the stone taken out belongs to the United States, and is to be placed at any point designated by the engineer officer in charge, so that it is not more than a mile distant. Thus much of the stone taken from the dam at Duck Creek was taken to flat boats a mile down stream, and used in the construction of a portion of the wing dam. One piece of 1,500 feet in length has been built there, the crib being five feet wide. A small portion has been built from the end of the island, the Ordnance Department paying a small sum when the distance is over a mile.

The result of the completion of this dam, which is to be kept in order by the government, will be to add greatly to the number of manufacturing establishments at Moline and Rock Island. Among the most prominent of those now existing at the first mentioned place, is the paper mill of S. W. Wheelock. This gentleman began in a small building in 1852, and now occupies a building 150 feet wide on the east side, 225 on the west side, and 130 on the north and south sides. He is employing about sixty hands, and turns out about two thousand pounds of wrapping and 4,500 lbs of printing paper per day, both of excellent quality. Deere & Co.'s plow works are probably the largest of the kind in the United States. They were opened here in 1847, and were one-eighth of the size of the present. The firm is now employing about 140 men, and last year manufactured over 20,000 plows, which were sent to all parts of the country, and rank exceedingly high. Messrs. Candee, Swan & Co. have just commenced the manufacture of plows. Their carpenters' shop is ninety feet by thirty-five, and two stories high, and the main building is fifty feet by one hundred, and three stories high. They will probably make about 5,000 plows, of excellent quality, during their first year.

Among the other establishments at Moline is the new tub and pail factory of Dimock & Gouler. Their old buildings on the island will soon be removed. The new works are very complete, and, when open, will employ ninety men. This manufactory was established in 1852, and the sales of the firm for the past year reach $116,000. It is claimed that at Moline and Rock Island, which will blend into one, will be the Lowell of the West, and, with the immense water power which they will possess, there is no folly in the idea.

The government will employ its portion of the water power in running the immense workshops which are to be constructed on the island, and the foundation of one of which is already laid. There are to be ten of them, and the mechanics employed there will largely increase the population of the surrounding cities. General T. J. Rodman, of the ordnance corps, who is in charge on the island, has found time to build roads to clear out the undergrowth, and to take the first steps to make the island a most beautiful park. It is already the boast of the citizens of Rock Island, to whom it affords the charmingest of drives and rides. No one is allowed to molest the deer, birds and squirrels that feed on its grass and seek shelter on its trees. If the General is granted time and money, he will work wonders on his island.

TAXING BONDS.

A Funded Debt—McCulloch's Plan Commended.

MORRISON, Ill., Dec. 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The recommendations of Hugh McCulloch, of a "funded debt" payable in gold, bearing six per cent interest, subject to a tax of one per cent, to be distributed to the several States, according to population, I regard as the most practical plan yet offered to the American people to give *stability* and *quietude* to the finances of the country. The masses of the country are not restive at present under the clamor raised about the payment of the principal of that once popular loan known as the "Five-Twenties." Hence, whether payable in *gold* or *greenbacks*, they would soon become absorbed in this "funded debt," thus giving them a firm and reliable base, unquestioned and unquestionable.

Again, the present issues of United States bonds are exempt from State and local taxation. Whether this was a *good* or *bad* provision of the law for the country, it is a fact, nevertheless, and we are bound both in honor and law to carry out the provision, although it does place two thousand millions of the capital of the country beyond the reach of State, county and municipal taxation, entailing a heavy burden upon the industry of the country for support. The proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury, of taxing the new bonds one per cent, or equal to one-sixth of the interest, and paying the same over to the States respectively, according to population, will afford as much, if not more, revenue for State and local purposes, (especially in Illinois), than would probably be raised from taxation of the property in the ordinary manner; inasmuch as one-half of the bonds would be sent into Canada, or some foreign country, beyond the reach of the revenue assessors, while the other half taxed, would be assessed as other property in this State, at about one-third of its real value. Taking this view of the case, (and I deem it a fair one) you will perceive that the one per cent tax recommended by the Secretary, would be equal to a six per cent levy upon our present basis of assessments in the State. The Secretary's "exhibit" of the amount of taxes payable to the several States, shows that the State of Illinois would receive $1,300,000 per annum in gold, which is to an averaged county about $13,000, or about $130,000 to the county of Cook. This certainly would be a source of great relief to the industry of the country, giving to labor justice and satisfaction, and to capital security and quietude. The columns of THE TRIBUNE have repeatedly urged upon Congress the necessity of a policy giving permanency and stability to our whole financial structure, and I regard this plan of the Secretary's as the foundation of such a policy. Let Congress enact such a law, and the present indebtedness of the United States will as surely seek its "permanent investment" as a ship in a Lake Michigan storm would seek the harbor of your own great city. Both would be impelled by the same motives, security and safety from the boisterous elements, the snags and breakers of the hour.

REX.

Wisconsin Lead Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In an article recently published by you and copied by several papers of the Northwest under the heading of "The Lead Mines of Wisconsin," your correspondent either intended to maliciously injure the good character and reputation of R. H. Champion, at New Diggings, Wisconsin, or else wrote that which he knew nothing about, namely:

"NEW DIGGINGS.

"Here the famous Champion Diggings Company have turned out several millions pounds of minerals and are still doing well. A few years ago Mr. Champion, who mortgaged his lands, raised and spent his last dollar, and was becoming clamorous for pay had determined to stop work that night; but before night the big lead was struck, and now, after spending vast sums to develop and improve his lands, he is worth over half a million dollars, and is still adding more, for his mine seems to be inexhaustible."

I have known Mr. C. for years prior to the time your correspondent alludes to, and have been closely connected and informed regarding his mining, and, in justice to him, will say that what else was undone in his great enterprise (and it matters not what or who suffered) his men were always promptly paid, as a greater portion of them are still at work and they, the men, will attest to the correctness of my assertion.

The Next President.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The public mind is beginning to take and to manifest an interest in this subject. The press to some extent has spoken upon it, as have also public meetings. In reference to the coming election, and the usual measures to be taken as preliminary to it, it is of the utmost importance that wisdom and a sound mind should prevail. Inconsiderate and erroneous steps may result in evil consequences which nothing can cure. Among the men who have been named, the most prominent are General Grant, Judge Chase and Senator Wade. These are all eminent men, and have a strong hold upon the respect and confidence of the Republican party. But a selection must be made, not necessarily from these, it is true, but I mention them because others have, and because it is obvious that they are regarded in this light, and because I think that in all probability one of them will be selected for the position. Should the choice in convention be narrowed down to General Grant and Judge Chase, upon which one should the lot fall? In such a government as ours, where the ruling power is the view of the people, there can be nothing censurable in speaking plainly. Free interchange of opinion is the life and the safety of public measures.

Is it advisable, then, that the chief executive officer should be selected by reason alone of his military renown? In other words, are military abilities those which fit a man for high civil position? That General Grant possesses these in a degree unsurpassed, is undoubtedly true. But is it not equally true that a man must be educated for the position he is to fill, if he is expected to fill it successfully? No other principle is safe. It is because General Grant has received a military education that he has been successful as a commander of armies. Who would think of committing the command of a great army to a man whose knowledge of military affairs was such only as he had incidentally picked up? Every one would say that the thing was preposterous. But when the proposition is reversed, the reason and the objections are the same, though not so readily acknowledged and acted upon; and why? Because the merits of the civilian do not take hold of the popular heart so readily as those of the great military leader. And herein is the precise danger which should be watched and guarded against. But I may be asked whether I think there is any danger in any course which the public voice may dictate. The public voice cannot change the nature of things, nor by itself make that safe and right which in itself is hazardous and wrong.

Take a man out of his own proper sphere of action, and if he does well in public affairs it will be a wonder and an exception. I hold that a man who has not made the constitution his study, who has no more than a common knowledge of the most important measures which are constantly brought forward, vitally touching the interests of the country, both domestic and foreign, cannot make a President to be relied upon. What figure would Judge Chase be supposed to have made in directing the movements of the great armies of the nation? Who would have trusted him there? General Grant has been tried in the field and approved. Each has been approved, because each was in his own proper place. If any one supposes that I do not appreciate and honor General Grant, he surmises evil against my most inmost heart. I do both. But these cannot change the inexorable logic of things. General Grant's most devoted friends could not reasonably desire for him a greater or brighter measure of honor than he has already achieved. What more could be desire, or be desired for him, than to be set down in history with the great Generals of the French and the English armies? Bonaparte was a genius, unlike all other men, with capacities for almost everything in the way of advancement, but even he did not know when to stop. And when Wellington went from the field to the forum his glory waned. What I say then is, "the right man in the right place." I ask, is it advisable to make military successes and military renown the supreme measure of honor and power? Nothing in history is clearer than that popular governments have sunk under the tremendous power of great warriors—an influence acquired by the admiration on the part of the people of great conquests, an admiration which invited their own subjugation by the armies over which those leaders had obtained the mastery. If "history is philosophy teaching by example," then let the people receive instruction therefrom. No doubt there are multitudes who will treat this suggestion as idle and vain. But such treatment will not destroy the force of it. The danger lies in the spirit fostered, and if it is not proximate but remote the evil will be the same when it comes. If the people can see no virtue or only depreciated virtue in any save those who have fought their battles and defeated their enemies, they are blind to their best and most enduring interests. The institutions of a republic do not promise permanency unless its citizens are wiser than those who have suffered subjugation by their own follies. Do we live in an age of enlarged wisdom and better morality? If this is so, we do not live in an age when the nature of men is changed, nor when they are pure and upright enough to refrain from fraternal violence and blood. If the people understand the dangers to be guarded against as they do the privileges to be enjoyed it will be a lasting blessing. Of course I do not speak of absolute dangers immediately impending. I speak upon principle, and more for the future than for the present, so far as this view of the subject is involved.

Our institutions are based upon the idea that the military shall be subordinate to the civil power.

Is there no moral in the proposition? Cultivate the spirit that exalts military achievement and glory above services rendered in the Senate, in the cabinet, in diplomacy, and your republic is on the decline. The descent may be gradual, but it is nevertheless a downhill road.

In a republic, the people have a sovereign right to put in execution their own will; but they owe it to themselves not to ignore the demands of justice; the meed of merit should be awarded where it belongs. What encouragement has the man of capacity and natural endowments to fit himself by study and the devotion of years to the public service, if he is forbidden by a false estimate of character and a misapprehension of the fitness of things to rise to his true position? But the cry often is, that its interests and success of party must be subserved. But can this best be done by setting at nought that which is right? Besides there is often a misapprehension upon the subject as to what will win. Clay was the idol of his party, and yet his party crucified him.

They took Harrison and Taylor both under the pressure of fear, a fear unnecessary and ungenerous. They could have succeeded with the great leader each time. And what for pray did they gain? They elected Tyler for expediency; in the mouth it was sweet as honey, in the belly it was bitter as wormwood. And the same with Fillmore, only it mourning in this case was not black, bunitigated.

Some object to Judge Chase, because they say that he ceded where he is. I remark, it is easier to obtain a good Judge than an able and safe President. There are Curtis and Redfield, and Evarts and Johnson, all great, legal luminaries, but not fit in the largest sense, for the place of Chief Executive. In this once the nation imperatively needs a man not only of large abilities and great acquirements, but one of large experience in the great domain of civil affairs, complicated as it now is with questions of reconstruction, finances, revenue, commerce, foreign relations, all requiring a knowledge which can be gained only by the observation and experience of years. And, if this is subject to be swayed over, then I do pray that God will give us wisdom and grace unto the people, and humanity to that portion of them who shall be entrusted with the power to make the nomination.

JUSTUS.

AGRICULTURE.

Cheap Orchards—Root-Grafting—How to Obtain Stock Grafted Trees—Illinois vs. Texas Stock-Growing.

Agricultural Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 11.

Farmers are asking for cheap orchards. One man wants to know how to do his own root-grafting, like a nursery man; another inquires where to obtain grafts ready set; a third is desirous of seedlings, to be set in the orchard for top-grafting; another that root grafts are a failure, and wishes to know where to get top-grafted nursery trees, three years old. We will take these in their order:

ROOT-GRAFTING.

Nursery men do this during the winter. Two-year old seedling trees are generally used. The cost is as follows, as near as can be estimated, for 7,000 grafts:

50 stocks, $13 per m	$4.50
250 scions	1.00
2½ days' labor, at $1.50 per day	3.75
Twine, wax, &c	[illegible]
Boxing and packing	[illegible]
Total cost	$10.00

At this price they are sold in lots of 10,000 and upwards. A farmer who knows nothing about grafting, or who hires some itinerant grafter, will not get rich out of the business. If he buys them of some one who sends out cheap grafts, he may find, when too late, that a part or all of the scions have been cut when frozen. We have been watching what has become of the hundreds of root grafts annually sent out to the farmers for cheap orchards. I have not seen or heard from the first lot as successful. Will some one of the readers of THE TRIBUNE who has been successful, just detail his success, and give a list of the varieties? Judging from the inquiries before me, there is to be a brisk demand the coming winter for this cheap stock. It is, therefore, suggested that we learn something of the practical working of the system, before any more investments are made in that direction.

If a farmer wishes to do his own grafting, he must learn how, in the same manner that he masters other mechanical trades, by taking lessons. He not only must know how, but must have some practice to succeed.

Apple roots can be shipped in sawdust, and scions can be obtained from nurserymen or orchardists. Cotton warp, No. 7, is used for winding the grafts, or waxed paper will answer the same purpose.

A thousand trees for ten dollars! and in the hands of the farmer they are just as sure to grow as that he will get a thousand dollars for one, of the one dollar gift enterprise man. So much for that class of cheap orchards.

Seedlings of three or four years old can be obtained in small lots, from three to five dollars per hundred, and after they have been planted one year can be grafted. In many cases this is very desirable, especially when some particular variety is desired. As a general thing a top-grafted nursery tree will come into bearing sooner than one root-grafted, but of its relative value, for a series of years, in the orchard, there may be a difference of opinion.

It is supposed that vigorous growing varieties, like the Rambo, Fallawater, Red Gilliflower, Fall Pippin, or Rhode Island Greening, would do much better grafted one or two feet from the ground than when root-grafted, for the generally received opinion is that the seedling is of slower growth, and that they thus, to some extent, become dwarfed. But in practice this does not appear to follow, as in fact the seedling is as rapid a grower as the average of grafted trees. As in a herd of cattle, so in an orchard. Some individuals make better growth and are more productive than others. In one row of my orchard are five trees of the Shaker Yellow, root-grafted. These trees have not produced a bushel each, while a seedling tree, top-grafted from scions taken from the older trees, has produced enormous crops considering the size of the trees. This is a very marked difference, apparently, in favor of top-grafting the apple, and yet it really proves nothing in its favor. The six trees were planted in the spring of 1856—five root-grafts and one a slow-growing seedling. The latter was grafted in half a dozen branches in the spring of 1860. The variety is naturally slow in coming into bearing, but, being grafted on a dwarfish stock, it has come into bearing early, or, rather, we might say prematurely. The practical result is, that in the one case we have a dwarfed tree bearing to its full capacity, while the others are coming to maturity, and next year will, no doubt, give five times the fruit, and after that continue on in the same proportion. When stocks of the same natural vigor are used, I have not been able to see any practical difference in the value of the two modes of propagation.

Last year, the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society made the discovery that root-grafted apple trees were of no value, as they began to give out at an early day, while the old seedlings that had been top-grafted were vigorous and productive. As far back as 1860, THE TRIBUNE had explained the cause of this failure, both at Cobden and Alton, and at that time attributed it to the ravages of the "woolly apple-root plant louse," the pemphigus pyri of Fitch. The first work of the newly-appointed State Entomologist, B. D. Walsh, was the investigation of the cause of the premature failure of the newly-planted orchards at and near Cobden; and he attributed it to the same cause previously stated. This, of course, upsets the astute theory of that learned society. In the meantime they have done practical fruit-growing an injury for the time being, as they sent forth a theory that had no real foundation in fact, and to-day the orchardists of that region are at the expense of looking up seedling trees, shipping them long distances, when these trees will fall as easy a prey to the root plant louse as did the root-grafted trees. The old orchards are too far advanced to be seriously injured by them, and it is the young trees that suffer; hence the immunity of the top-grafted trees from early decay.

Nearly every nurseryman has more or less stock, or top-grafted trees, and the only way for "R. S." to get them is to write to the nursery, or, what is better, advertise for the quantity and varieties that he may desire. A few lines in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE would no doubt bring him the requisite information.

ILLINOIS VS. TEXAS STOCK-GROWING.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 7.

DEAR SIR: Having read your articles in THE TRIBUNE for several years, I take you to be posted in agricultural matters, and I wish to trouble you for your advice or opinion in regard to grazing lands in Western Texas. The fact is apparent that we cannot compete with others on cheap lands where there is less winter, in raising stock and beef cattle. I wish to engage in the business on better terms than can be done here. Where shall I go? I have thought some of Western Texas, and I have also given some attention to West Virginia and East Tennessee. Some persons tell me West Virginia is the place to go to. Blue grass is natural to the soil there, and there is plenty of timber and good water. The last item is of no small account to a man who has lived in this dry State for the last few years.

JAS. P. D.

This is a question that requires careful consideration, and may involve some outside issues, or, to get at it direct, it wants the right man in the right place. While it might suit the soldiers and suit the taste of some misanthropic bachelor to raise his herds in Texas, and bring them to a civilized market for the most part, or to go through the Indian country, or fight his way among the stock-growers of Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois, with his Texas cattle, and then have the satisfaction of seeing his cheap-grown steers sell for two-thirds as much per hundred pounds as those from Illinois, yet it might not suit a farmer, with an interesting family, to take them away from schools and society, for the sake of cheap growing in the and plains of Western Texas, where water is as unequally distributed as at present in Illinois.

There is no better country for blue grass than Central and Northern Illinois. In this county the Illinois Central Railroad Company has thousands of acres of fine grazing lands for sale at eight or ten dollars per acre, and speculators hold as much more on the same good terms. In fact, all through Central Illinois there is no want of cheap lands on which blue grass will grow most luxuriantly. The winters are mild and short. Texas steers are brought here by the thousand to be fatted on our cheap corn and made presentable in the Eastern market. If Texas has cheap pastures, it also has cheap flies and mosquitoes to keep down an increase of fat, and it takes the genial climate of Illinois, with her overflowing corn cribs, luxuriant clover, and rich blue grass, to make beef that will challenge competition in the markets of the world. It is a self-evident truth that no country in the world can present so many desirable points for stock-growing and stock-feeding as Central Illinois—cheap pasturage, and an abundance of pure water. What with streams, springs, artesian wells, and an abundance of water within ten to thirty feet of the surface, we cannot apply the term "dry State," as does our friend from Knox county.

Thirty years ago, no one thought the "Grand Prairie" would ever be settled, for the want of wood and water; but both are at hand—water in streams and springs, and in veins through its sandy drift near the surface, and coal underlying the whole. Why, my good friend, I am now cutting three hundred fence posts from trees planted in the spring of 1859 in a single row to shelter a part of my orchard; the orchard having been extended beyond it, it was no longer needed for that purpose, and the trees are cut down for posts, making one, two and three posts each, or an average of two each from trees planted three feet in the row. Do you wish to go to West Virginia and hew the forest from the hill sides for your pasture, or play hermit among the spurs of the Cumberland, while we have such rich prairie land spread out waiting for the hand of industry to make it smile with intelligence and happy homes? While Texas is a good country to grow stock, yet, to make the best of beef, the corn-cribs of Illinois are required.

No one should envy the wool-grower of the South American pampas, nor the herdsman of the Texan prairie; they have enough of privation to more than compensate for their apparently easy made wealth.

We advise our friend to look around him, and at least to canvass the merits of his own State before he seeks the cheapest pasture; for if that is all he wants, let him go to Central America, where his living will cost but the slightest exertion. Here we do not have to cut down forests, hew down mountains or build long lines of levees. While we may be a pastoral people, our rapid-flowing rivers and immense coal fields will fill our cities and towns with busy mechanical life; that will make a market at our doors for the products of our rural toil. The sound of the train as it travels over the State, freighted with the commerce of the world, is heard on every prairie and echoes through all our groves and river forests. Texas, West Virginia and East Tennessee will need a large amount of extra finishing before they will present the advantages of the Valley of the Upper Mississippi.

RURAL.

Improvements at Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

An enterprise has been started in this city which promises to give us a fashionable summer resort. Four miles southeast from this place is a small but very beautiful lake known as Lake de Neven. It is about one mile in length by one-half mile in width. It is in a retired spot, on the side of a slope known as the "The Ledge," and about one mile from the former country seat of Judge Tracy and three-fourths of a mile from the old homestead of Governor Tallmadge. The lake is surrounded by hills crowned with noble trees of the forest. For years it has been a popular resort for excursion and picnic parties. The adjoining lands are now owned by those enterprising business men, S. B. & J. Amory. They propose to build a hotel on the banks of the lake, to be used as a summer resort for tourists, invalids, and citizens of large cities, who wish to spend the summer months away from home. The materials are being drawn upon the ground, and at the opening of spring a large force of hands will prepare the building for use next summer.

The road leading from this city to the lake is beautifully macadamized, and passes over an eminence from which a magnificent view of the city of Fond du Lac and Lake Winnebago can be obtained.

Captain Hart is to be landlord of the hotel. The Patty House in the city will be completed early in the spring, and will be as handsome a hotel as there is in the States, and many summer tourists can be accommodated there, and between the two hotels we expect to see a large number of strangers in our city during the coming summer.

COR.

The Major and Farwell Case.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your local column of this morning, upon what you term "The Christian Association-Major Case," injustice has been done Dr. Major by your informant.

1. In stating his rights, and thereby prejudicing his case. He has instituted no suit against the Young Men's Christian Association, nor against any one else; nor has he given me any instruction instituting any suit against that association. I notice, therefore, your great injustice in this particular, and is calculated to array religious prejudice, which, when excited, is the most bitter and proscriptive of all the prejudices which find a place in the corrupt heart of man.

2. The controversy is with Mr. J. V. Farwell; and should Dr. Major be compelled to bring suit, to obtain his above rights, it will be against Mr. Farwell, with whom a written agreement was made, and which I published in your first editorial.

3. John V. Farwell built a wall four inches (4) on the land of Dr. Major, contrary to the written agreement between Dr. Major and himself.

4. In this wall, which was to be a "party wall," without any openings, John V. Farwell violated the contract by putting in on the land of Dr. Major, as well as putting into it twenty-one openings or windows to furnish light and air to his building, and which openings have increased the rate of Dr. Major's insurance at least twenty per cent.

5. While this is true, with regard to the four inches on which Farwell's wall now stands, yet you are mistaken in saying that Dr. Major has brought suit for the four inches of land. He has brought no suit.

6. Major's ground of complaint, and his cause of action, is, that Farwell built quite a different wall from the one provided for, having twenty-one openings, as above stated.

7. You state that while on the most costly building of the association is four inches upon Major's ground, yet in the reconstruction a wall of his own erected, and in this you have been misinformed. Dr. Major has been from twelve to twelve feet between his wall and the wall of the association building, and this area commences thirty-four feet from Madison street, and is to continue as far as Major's land runs, affording light and air not only for Major's building, but as to be used mutually by the occupants of both buildings, provided Mr. J. V. Farwell will equitably and fairly adjust the whole matter.

Dr. Major does not wish to sue Mr. Farwell, and has been most patient and forbearing to my own knowledge, and now stands ready and anxious to have the whole matter settled upon principles of harmony with truth and right. If any suit is instituted it will be against the person with whom the contract was made, and that, too, Messrs. Editors, not as you say for "the pound of flesh," but for the right.

We have had nothing to do in bringing a private matter into the public prints, and we do not wish any such controversy. As simple justice to my client, whose long residence in the city makes him so well known for integrity as any of our citizens, and with the hope that Mr. Farwell may, on prayerful consideration, conclude to settle fairly, I am

MAJOR'S ATTORNEY.

[We as willingly print the above letter as the one on the other side which was given a day or two ago. We have no objection to letting each speak for himself; but we cannot, in either case, see a real reason therefor. Why cannot writers of letters stick to facts? We have nowhere stated that suit has been brought. Our first article on the subject of the four inches, which promises to be historical as the plains of Marathon, stated that suit was about to be brought, and our second, "IF both parties go to law," &c.

THE TRIBUNE gave as fair a report of the difficulty as was attainable by dint of considerable inquiry, and not, as has been alleged outside, in consequence of the report being furnished to us. If the parties want to go to law, we advise them to take the law, in which case we will report the proceedings, giving the evidence on both sides as fully as in our opinion will be of interest to the public. We must, however, decline to publish any further communication on the subject, unless new facts are adduced, as the indications are that a legal adjudication will be required, even though volumes of newspaper controversy be indulged in.—ED.]

Internal Revenue.

The following are the receipts of Internal Revenue for the First District of Illinois for the month ending November 30th, 1867, as officially reported by Theo. F. Swan, Cashier:

Agr'l impl'ts	$197.[illegible]	Soap	[illegible]
Boilers	164.[illegible]	Spices	[illegible]
Boots	6,519.[illegible]	Spirits, distil'd	[illegible]
Brushes	167.[illegible]	Tin ware	[illegible]
Carriages	[illegible]	Tobacco	[illegible]
Cars	[illegible]	All other manf.	[illegible]
Chemicals	[illegible]	Ins. Co's gr. rcts	[illegible]
Cigars	[illegible]	Ins. Co's	[illegible]
Clothing for	[illegible]	Lotteries	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]	Railroads	[illegible]
Confectionary	[illegible]	Steamboats	[illegible]
Copper	[illegible]	Banks	[illegible]
Distilled sp'ts	[illegible]	Theatres	[illegible]
Fer. liquors	[illegible]	Auction sales	[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]	Cattle brokers	[illegible]
Gas	[illegible]	Com'l br'k's	[illegible]
Glass	[illegible]	Whol. deal's	[illegible]
Hats & b'k's	[illegible]	Liquor	[illegible]
Iron castings	[illegible]	Special taxes	[illegible]
Jewelry	[illegible]	Legacies	[illegible]
Leather	[illegible]	Bank dividends	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]	Railroad	[illegible]
Machinery	[illegible]	Income	[illegible]
Mouldings	[illegible]	Stamps	[illegible]
Paper collars	[illegible]	Watches	[illegible]
Photographs	[illegible]	Bank capital	[illegible]
Paint	[illegible]	Bank deposits	[illegible]
Saddlery	[illegible]	Passports	[illegible]
Safes	[illegible]	Penalties	[illegible]
Silver Ware	[illegible]		
Snuff	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

The British Northwestern Territory.

OTTAWA, Dec. 12.—In the Commons yesterday, resolutions in reference to the Northwestern Territory came up for concurrence and were carried by a large majority.

A RETROSPECT.

Thirteen Years of the Nation—1854-1867.

A Stirring Chapter of American History.

From Putnam's Magazine for January.

In one of the latter numbers of the first series of *Putnam's Monthly*, we published an article entitled "Our Parties and Politics." The date, September, 1854, was immediately after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bills, repealing the Missouri Compromise, and opening our National Territories to slavery. On that hint we spoke. We now resume the theme, after an interval of thirteen years. During this period events have occurred more important in our history, as a people, than even those of our War for Independence, because involving a population ten times larger in a struggle ten-fold more sublime and terrible, resulting in a revolution not merely of our national regime, but of our social institutions and entire system of industry.

Mr. Pierce had but two years before been elected by majorities which swept all but three of the States; Jefferson Davis, his bosom friend in Mexico, who had been most efficient in securing his nomination, was his Secretary of War; the fugitive slave law had been passed; the revival of the African slave trade was broached; Mr. Buchanan was Minister to England, and was plotting the Ostend Manifesto; Captain George B. McClellan was detailed on secret service in the harbors of Cuba, under instructions from the Secretary of War; General Quitman, Lieutenant Beauregard, and others, were plotting filibustering raids against that island, for which the government soon after made an offer of one hundred millions; the Senate, House, and nearly all the State governments, our foreign diplomacy, our army and navy, our civil service, Custom Houses, Post Offices, all preferment, much of our business, and even our society, and a large majority of our churches, were controlled by men who either were pro-slavery, or preferred to remain on friendly terms with the institution, rather than incur the dangers of a quarrel with it; Parson Brownlow had written a savage work in its defence, and was challenging Northern clergymen to dispute its divine authority; the stand made under Van Buren, and Adams, and the democratic "Free Soilers of '48," had apparently accomplished the purpose of its leaders in defeating Cass and electing Taylor; instead of a self-sacrificing martyrdom for principle, it proved to have been prompted only by personal spite, which, being satisfied, the Van Burens and most of their supporters, except a few sincere free-soilers, were humbly doing penance for the sin of pretended devotion to freedom, by dancing attendance in the ante-chambers of Democratic officials, and defending their fidelity to the party before the doll, unwilling ears of Tammany. The United States Marshals, appointed solely for their subserviency to slavery, gloried in assisting slave-traders in fitting out their vessels, and slaveholders in recovering their negroes; "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been written, and its leaven was rapidly spreading, but had not yet affected the voting masses; Gerrit Smith, Dr. Howe, Henry Ward Beecher, Owen Lovejoy, the saints at Oberlin, and a few hundred others, were doing a quiet and limited business over the underground railway; John Brown had not yet left his farm in the Northern wilds; the Republican party was not yet formed. In a word, the anti-slavery sentiment seemed like Christianity at the hour of the crucifixion—as if it could never be a party, nor even a sect, but was a mere flicker, for which the world was waiting to say, "There! it is gone!"

In the survey of "Our Parties and Politics," to which we refer, we affirmed that our War for National Independence grew out of "a new idea—the American idea—the conception of a State founded on the inherent freedom and dignity of the individual man;" ... "an idea which," we said, "still transcends the highest practical achievements of our race." ... "But, among the States which form the elements of the Confederacy, there are some not strictly democratic and scarcely republican. They are aristocracies or oligarchies, built upon a diversity of races. Their political and social privileges are confined to a class, while the rest of their inhabitants are slaves. The consequence has been a growing divergency, though it was not always apparent or even suspected, between the aspirations, the interests, and the tendencies of one-half the Union, which was eminently free and democratic, and those of the other half, which was slaveholding and aristocratic." We asserted that "when, in the progress of empire, the question arises whether the social system of the one or the other shall prevail, to the exclusion which is unavoidable, of its opponent," "a strenuous grapple and fight," would be imminent. And we closed by demanding "THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—THE RESTORATION OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE—NO MORE SLAVE STATES—NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORIES—THE HOMESTEAD FOR FREE MEN ON THE PUBLIC LANDS."

Two years after, the Republican party met in its first National Convention at Philadelphia, and organized on this platform, nominating Fremont for the Presidency. An obscure individual, remembered by a few as having once represented Sangamon District, Illinois, in the House, and opposed the Mexican war, in an awkward, ingenious and extremely unpopular argument, received a few complimentary votes for Vice President, in competition with Mr. Dayton, the nominee. Captain U. S. Grant, hardly suspected of being an ex-army officer by those who bought molasses or cord-wood from him, was generally taken for a steamboat Captain temporarily stranded by stress of ill-luck, or who had hardly the requisite energy and pluck to succeed in a business calling for so much of those qualities, and who had therefore collapsed into a speculator in sundries. Mr. W. T. Sherman was teaching school in Louisiana. Generals Sickles, Butler, and Logan, were rough-and-tumble Democratic lawyers of some notoriety. Two of the most prominent and promising officers of our little army were Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston and Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Lee. Brief as is the period since then, we have but two men in official life, Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase, whose prominence has not been either created or overthrown during this eventful epoch. Even those two reputations have been greatly changed. Mr. Seward, then the Gibraltar of Radicalism, has become a leader of the Conservatives. Mr. Chase, maintaining with marvellous unity his political consistency, has acquired his chief fame as a Minister of Finance, and founder of the National Banking System. Of the men in power at that time, the most accomplished representative of the Aristo-Democratic party, Jefferson Davis, emerges from confinement as an arch-traitor and chief rebel, and accepts his liberty from bail, offered by Abolitionists whom he then chiefly despised; Smith and Mr. Greeley; Yancey and Wendell Phillips, of the South, and Howell Cobb, Mason, Toombs, Slidell, Floyd, Hunter, Wigfall, Foote and Rust, whose imperious demands, thundered forth in the Senate, were obeyed in every department of the government, have sought refuge from the utter overthrow of their power, in exile, or in the grave.

Of the great American people, who, it was thought, could not be stirred to action, either against the Union or for the abolition of slavery, a half million of men have sprung to arms in the former cause, and more than thrice that number in the latter. The four millions of slaves, for whom not even the most sanguine hoped to see emancipation during the present century, are not only free but hold in their hands, by the refusal of the late rebels to co-operate with them in the work of reconstruction, the political power of the South. Virginia, the great mother of Presidents, and market of slaves, reorganizes her State government on the basis of the rightful political equality between slave and master, which Jefferson, her most distinguished statesman, was one of the first and foremost to assert. A political party, not then in existence, has prevailed in every Northern State, ruled the destinies of the Union for six years, overthrown opposing institutions by decrees as revolutionary of antecedent conditions as were ever issued by Czar or Emperor, and enforced their changes by armies as powerful as were swayed by an Alexander, Cæsar, or Napoleon, and is now reconstructing the Union on a basis of universal suffrage, which secures the ascendency of the same party and of its ideas, ultimately, not merely in the transient politics, but in the fundamental constitution and laws of the lately slave holding and rebellious States. Never before in the world's history has there been so sublime a vindication of the power of an idea to mould parties, revolutionize governments, raise and mass armies, overthrow institutions, and change the social destinies of races. In the fullest sense our great struggle was, on both sides, a war of ideas. Though it took the form, at least in our minds, of a struggle between government and rebellion, yet the rebellion was itself a government, as thoroughly representative, and as skilfully organized, as the national government. It represented the powerful ideas of the superiority of the white race over the black; of the greater fitness of an aristocratic class than a working class to govern; of the material aggrandizement and pecuniary profit of slavery; of the sovereignty of each State; of the dread and supposed danger of setting free four millions of untutored slaves, and giving them rights approximating those of their late masters, if not fully equal; and of a Christianity and code of morals and ethics in which the above ideas were assumed to be sound, and in the light of which the freeing a slave was on a par with stealing a horse, and general emancipation was deemed to be wholesale massacre. These ideas inspired the pro-slavery party, prevailed throughout the Democracy, were endorsed in the elections of Pierce and Buchanan, and were represented in various degrees in 1860, in the nominations not only of Breckinridge and Lane, but also of Douglas and Johnson and of Bell and Everett. In the aggregate, they polled a larger popular vote than that cast for Mr. Lincoln. But on the question, how these ideas could best be made to prevail, their upholders were divided. The Breckinridge-Lane wing said, "Out of the Union!" The other two factions replied, "No; in the Union!" But otherwise the ideas that underlay the three parties were the same.

The measures of the Republican party were confined to preventing the extension of slavery, by annexation, or in the Territories. But their ideas were deeper, viz.: that the respects in which men are unequal, are incidental and secondary, compared with the great and important senses in which they are equal; that slavery is wrong, unchristian, unprofitable, quarrelsome, tyrannical, anti-republican, and barbarous; that it quenches freedom of speech and of the press, suppresses education, perpetuates ignorance, and promotes brutality; that it wastes land, oppresses labor, debauches statesmanship, and undermines republican government; that it is insatiable in its requirements, deceptive in its supposed profits, unprofitable and inhuman. That while, for the sake of the other interests involved in the Union, and peace, it might be tolerated, in as only as we would tolerate the serpent coiled around our child, fearing to strike it dead, not for the sake of the serpent, but of the life it endangered. Abolitionists and Republicans differed only in the intensity with which they held these ideas. These were stronger [illegible] the ascendency in the [illegible] was in vain, [illegible] pollsted to the conclusions of their platform. The South looked behind their platform, and grasped correctly their fundamental idea, that slavery was wrong. "With this idea in the ascendency," said they, "platforms will advance from the limitation to the abolition of the wrong." Doubtless they saw truly. Mr. Seward had said, at Cleveland, many years before, "Slavery must be abolished, and you and I must do it." Mr. Lincoln endorsed the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict. It may be claimed that the anti-slavery idea barely sufficed to elect Lincoln, and that the idea which mustered into the field the armies of the Union, was the love of the Union, and not hostility to slavery. This is true. But as the anti-slavery idea had first to obtain ascendency in the government before slavery would seek to destroy the Union, it was, after all, the prior triumph of the anti-slavery idea that arrayed the Union sentiment on the side of freedom. Until that triumph the whole force of the mere Union sentiment, in the Northern States, had been devoted to securing concessions to the demands of slavery.

The first political crisis of the North, known as the "Great Northern Uprising," consisted in the accession of the Union sentiment to the anti-slavery sentiment, and their agreement to fight shoulder to shoulder. This was characterized by the noble stand taken by Douglas, Benjamin F. Butler, Daniel S. Dickinson, Edwin M. Stanton, John A. Logan, Andrew Johnson, John A. Dix, General W. T. Sherman, Daniel E. Sickles, and a large wing of the Democracy, whose Unionism had previously led them into conciliatory policies towards slavery.

Upon the accession of what were styled the "War Democrats" to the Union cause, the allied Republican-Union parties carried on the war during the first two years. The Secession party of the South received a similar accession from the previously Union sentiment of that section, including such staunch original opponents of secession as Alexander H. Stephens, Gilmer, John Bell, Foote, and, indeed, nearly every prominent Southern Unionist except John M. Botts. In both the Union and the rebellion, while the candidates selected for the Presidency represented the distinctive ideas of their respective sections, Mr. Lincoln representing freedom, and Davis, slavery, the candidates for Vice President on both sides were chosen for their Unionism, or as representing on behalf of each side the reluctance, rather than the energy, with which it entered into the contest. In both the Union and the Confederacy, also, the party opposing the war was compelled, by overwhelming pressure and force, to cloak its real sentiment of hostility to the war under cover of hostility to the mode in which it was conducted. Davis' opposition claimed that he was too arbitrary, and listened too little to counsels of others; Lincoln's, that he was too familiar, and yielded to pressure too much. Davis, claiming for himself not only an experience in statesmanship equal to that of any civilian in the country, but an equally large familiarity in military affairs, desired to surround himself with satellites, and exiled his rivals to foreign missions or to private life. He called no prominent Southern statesmen to his Cabinet, or into the field. Generals like J. E. Johnston, who disagreed with him in politics, must succeed brilliantly indeed to atone for the divergence. Mr. Lincoln, on the contrary, made up his Cabinet of his Presidential rivals, and no others, and placed an immense majority of Democrats in command of our armies, and kept them there with great tenacity. Even when, as in the cases of Buell, Porter, and McClellan, the Republican party was clamorous for their removal, he waited patiently until a Democratic General-in-Chief, on his own motion, chose to relieve them. Having made up his Cabinet originally of Republicans, no sooner was he reinforced by the accession of Union War Democrats, than he selected from among them an ex-member of Buchanan's Cabinet for Secretary of War—and found in him the ablest war secretary of the century.

Towards the rebel army Davis impersonated discipline, severity and bad faith, for he turned the bayonets of his troops against each other after their terms had expired, to compel them to remain in the service. But towards the Union army, Lincoln impersonated pardon, never allowing a soldier to die if his signature would save him, even though at the alleged sacrifice of discipline.

Davis, entering the struggle with a brilliant reputation, waned into a hated and despised leader long before his cause was lost. Lincoln, entering upon his office almost without reputation, grew into a mighty ascendancy over those who, at first, might well have scorned to have been his rivals, and, long before his cause was won, had achieved a popularity that was politically omnipotent.

The burning impetuosity with which the South plunged into the war, was less remarkable than the vast, almost incomprehensible moderation of the North. "If I were to choose," said Davis, in one of his public addresses, "between the companionship of Yankees and hyenas, I should infinitely prefer the hyenas."

"With malice toward none, with charity for all"—replied Mr. Lincoln. Congress resolved that the war was not waged to destroy slavery or the States, but that, as soon as the rebel armies should disperse and the Union be sustained, the war would cease. Mr. Davis replied, "We will have independence or extermination." Mr. Seward instructed our diplomats abroad to deny that the fate of slavery was involved in the contest. European Liberals replied naturally, "then it is a war of mere dominion, with which we have no sympathy. Why ask us to sympathize with an effort of twenty-four States to conquer twelve?"

But the ideas that underlay the struggle were stronger than the policies of leaders. For the first two years of the war, Mr. Lincoln conducted it on the most conservative principles: Democratic Generals returned fugitive slaves, and were sustained. Republican Generals freed them, and were removed. Democrats, who oppose the war, applauded the administration; and a large wing of Republicans were disgusted with Mr. Lincoln's conservatism.

Suddenly, like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, came the promise, in September, 1862, of a Proclamation of Emancipation on January 1st, 1863. But one or two obscure Democratic officers resigned. A few Democratic votes fell off, enough to elect Seymour in New York, and to shake Republican majorities in other States. But those who remained were Republicans thenceforth. The Republican vote was weeded out, but it grew more rapidly for the upheaval of the soil and uprooting the tares.

Meanwhile the army was sloughing off its failures, and educating its Generals—Burnside, Hooker, Kearney, Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan. The opposition at the North attempted but failed to oppose the draft. Twenty-five thousand troops around New York, and an equal number in Ohio and Indiana, were required to thwart the opposition, represented by Ben. Wood and Chauncey Burr, and Vallandigham and Pendleton. Our fearfully decimated, but vigorously reinforced, armies learned tales of suffering from their emaciated comrades, returning from rebel prisons, that improved their discipline on the battle-field, and ended that habit of easy surrender, in which they were at first encouraged by incompetent and conservative Generals. They began to fight with invincible obstinacy and to win victories. Yet in every strict military respect, in discipline, courage, generalship, endurance, and zeal, the supporters of the rebellion were equal, and at first superior, at the average, to the Union forces. But in the maintenance of their finances and industrial resources, and in care for the comfort and health of their armies, the contending parties showed the most marked contrast. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions, organized by the philanthropic men and women of the North, resulted in sustained aid and timely kindness to our soldiers in the periods of their most critical straits. The Bureau of Freedmen and Refugees identified the government with benevolence at the South. All these agencies had no counterpart within the rebel lines. Aid to the wounded rebel soldier, except he fell into our hands, was confined to the surgeon's knife, and the rude sympathy of his companions-in-arms. No commissions of benevolent men and women, except in a few exceptional and fitful instances, nursed the sick, shrived the dying, or buried the dead. The South was untrained to organized benevolence.

But, as the war progressed, the North principally contrasted with the South in the maintenance of its industry and resources. Much of our superiority was doubtless due to our actually greater wealth and diversity of industry, which rendered us less dependent on importations from abroad for the means of war; but much, also, to the abler management by our Treasury Department—of our our loans and currency. To have attempted to conduct so great a war with no other currency than gold, and the heterogeneous bills of the State banks, many of which, in the Western States, had failed, would have been like attempting to float a steamer on a morning dew. Both parties issued paper-money. The Confederacy issued theirs with as little system, and the same result, as pertained to the Assignats of the French Revolution. Secretary Chase, however, founded the National Banking System, by which the debts of the nation became a most valuable commodity to the banks, and the very corner-stone of its business. The umbilical cord which connected the fiat offspring currency with the parent gold, was maintained by the payment of gold interest; and by founding the National Bank notes on the security of bonds payable in gold, making the legal-tenders convertible into bonds payable in gold, and taxing the State bank-notes out of existence, the visible connection between gold as the basis, and our entire currency as the credit superstructure never was severed. The country felt the healthy stimulus of an abundance of money without the collapse of depreciation. "The fight," said an eminent rebel to one of our officers, "is between our meat and your money. So long as we can feed our men, you cannot conquer us. So long as your money holds out, you cannot be prevented from carrying on the war."

Our money held out, because our national credit and finances were, on the whole, admirably managed. Business throughout the North was never more prosperous, while industry at the South was prostrate. Our cities increased in thrift, population and energy. Instead of the grass growing in our streets, acres of new marble and iron blocks went up. Chicago, which in 1860 packed 200,000 barrels of pork, ran up to 1,000,000 in 1864. Our theatres were never so crowded. Our churches never so rapidly multiplied, enlarged their accommodations, and paid off their debts. Our parks never so overflowed with gayety and fashion. Under the active demand for our fabrics and wares, stimulated by a protective tariff, our mines, factories, and furnaces, were never so driven with work and never made better dividends. Our farmers got high prices. Individuals in all kinds of business were getting out of debt and paying off their mortgages. Immigration was pouring into the country more rapidly than ever before. Even the non-combatants of the South, attracted by our financial prosperity, came North and brought their money with them. Meanwhile, with the tightening of the blockade, and the inability of the South to get out their cotton, Confederate finances collapsed. Their legal-tenders were worth but two or three cents on the hundred, and the latter gibe of the Southern peace party was that they "took their money to market in the basket, and brought home the meat in their pocket-books." They could supply their army with neither adequate food, clothes, shelter and [illegible] at the outset, were now worn out by desertions. From these causes, more than all others, resulted the collapse of the rebellion. Yet the fall of the rebellion was less a triumph of force, than the victory of "brute force," because that conquered vielded the largest resources, the heaviest reinforcement of men, the greatest material resources. If we have overlapped, starting ahead in the race, and leaving over the larger area and the wealthier part of our country, had resulted in a population less intelligent, and the fact that it had been conquered by it, in the triumph of the anti-slavery idea.

The failure of the rebellion, through want of pecuniary resources, vindicated the great anti-slavery argument, viz., that slavery is unprofitable. Its failure, from the weening vanity of Davis, vindicated the anti-slavery position, viz., that slavery develops vain and empty statesmen. Its failure from want of kindness and good faith towards the rebel troops, sustained a point in the abolition creed, that slavery is treacherous and cruel. On the other hand, the expansive power of our material resources proved the higher statesmanship that free-labor system, without which there could be no diversity of industry. Our larger benevolence towards our soldiers established our claim to a purer Christianity; and the more humane and truly democratic policies of Lincoln, in the selection of his cabinet, the appointment of his generals, and his treatment of the army, were an impersonated demonstration of the superiority of those free institutions which had lifted one so inexperienced, uncouth, and plebeian, into a loftier grade of statesmanship than belonged to the accomplished, gifted, but perfidious representative of slavery. The ideas that gave rise to the conflict moulded its results. Freedom had made the North richer, more populous, and more independent, than slavery had made the South. This was the moral reason why the Republican party opposed the spread of slavery in the Territories, the numerical reason why they elected Lincoln, and the material reason why they "out-reinforced" their antagonists, and so subdued the rebellion. Never was there so purely, there was a war of principles; or a struggle in which the ideas involved, so manifestly determined strength and endurance of the contending armies.

Even when the sudden and startling tragedy—the assassination of Lincoln, the attempted massacre of his cabinet and his Generals—closed the magnificent drama of the war with a revelation of baseness, brimming to every American, the martyr's blazing faith in the superiority of freedom, and the meanness and turpitude of slavery, sealed, beyond future denial, as a fundamental truth of ethics and of history.

The emancipation of four millions of blacks, and the destruction of ten State governments in the progress of war, had introduced the problem of reconstruction two new difficulties. There was not merely the Union of loyal States with the disloyal States to be restored, but ten new State governments must be created for the conquered States. Not merely was the peace between the government and the rebels to be decided, but the terms of peace between the late masters and ex-slaves had also to be adjusted. "For," as says Montesquieu, "slavery is that state of perpetual war, in which one antagonist is always vanquished, and the other is forever on guard."

To permit the State organizations, which had formed the Confederacy, to be incorporated into the Union, would have been suicidal and illegal. Illegal, because no officer connected with them had for five years sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and every office in them was therefore legally vacant, and the whole fabric of State government was lapsed and was suicidal, because each of these governments was officered by rebels, whose only right, if they were to be regarded as citizens of the United States, was to be hanged for treason. If allowed, then to be readmitted to citizenship on such terms as should be prescribed. To allow them to continue in the control of ten States, would be to enter into partnership with the rebellion, not to overthrow it. General Sherman proposed to General Johnston a plan of surrender by which these State governments would have been preserved. Had President Johnson foreseen his subsequent quarrel with the Republican party, he probably would have confirmed the Sherman-Johnston treaty. The country is indebted to the energy of Secretary Stanton, alone, for the fact that the treaty was rejected, and that the reconstruction proclamation, which soon followed, based on the theory that the State governments were destroyed, and that new ones must be created. The President then built more wisely than he knew, for in assuming that new State governments must be formed, he necessarily raised the question, by what authority they should be constituted, and who should vote in forming them. The former question could only be answered in favor of Congress. The latter, he proved the entering-edge to universal suffrage, in issuing proclamations of reconstruction, and in defining therein who should vote, paved the way for reconstruction by Congress, on the basis of impartial suffrage, and refuted in advance the positions he subsequently took—that the States could not destroy their relations to the Union, and the national government had no power to reconstruct them.

Mr. Lincoln, in his letters to Governors Hahn and General Wadsworth, had foreshadowed strong predilections in favor of universal suffrage as a basis of reconstruction. His humane instincts would have moved him strongly to couple with it universal amnesty. No sentiment of animosity towards rebels, as such, would have tainted his course. But, at the close of the war, the mass of the Northern people felt far more animosity towards rebels, than desire that the freed race should have any political rights. They called aloud for the punishment of traitors, but, as a mass, attached much less consequence than we now attach to the building up of a loyal constituency at the South, and the establishment of peace by the ballot. The pulse of our statesmen feared to brave the clamor by favoring amnesty or advocating suffrage. In this uncertain and chaotic state of public opinion, the President's reconstruction policy, at the time it was adopted, met with very little disfavor. The President failed to see that he had mitted the fatal blunder, by attempting reconstruction on the white vote only. Few of our Republican statesmen were further ahead. Thaddeus Stevens, Edwin M. Stanton, B. Gratz Brown, Mr. Sumner and a few others, and one or two others only, dissented from the scheme. But when the evils resulting from the plan began to develop, in black codes that substantially restored slavery, did the people and the politicians begin to move forward to impartial suffrage. But when the white vote organized State and city governments, that elected none but rebels to power, such as General Humphreys in Mississippi, Mayor Monroe in New Orleans, Raphael Semmes in Mobile, and the like; and when the ex-rebels, coming together in Legislatures, enacted that no negro should own land or rent a house, thus practically breaking up his home, and compelling him to work as a menial, when they required him to hire out for a year during the first weeks of January, and in default allowed him to be sold for five years; when they adopted a savage license-ship for blacks, with severe penalties for slight offences, provided that no courts of justice, when they generally excluded colored witnesses, disbanded regiments, which surrendered under General Grant, into State militia, who disarmed the black troops that conquered under Grant, when they revived the fugitive-slave law; blacks who did not work out their contracts, but no punishment for whites who did not pay the wages due on the same contracts; when they reluctantly, and only under impudent protests, assented to the repeal of the ordinances of secession; when they drove out Northern emigrants, assailed the Freedmen's Bureau, organized bands of negro-killers, and finally culminated these outrages in the massacre of Republicans and negroes at Memphis and New Orleans, and evinced a general readiness to perpetrate the same outrages all over the South; when the President insolently demanded that the Freedmen's Bureau, the only protection the negro had, should be abolished; when he denied the power of Congress to enact laws for reconstruction, and enforced his doctrine by scurrilous exhibitions which excited contempt and removed all fear; when Southern courts were deciding the Civil Rights bill to be unconstitutional, and Southern State officers were trampling upon its provisions, and defying the Congress that enacted it, then, finally, the Republican Congress began to move towards reconstruction, on the basis of universal suffrage. But they moved slowly. Their first step seemed even a step backward. It merely provided that unless the South should grant suffrage to the blacks, their number of representatives in Congress should be diminished in proportion to the number of blacks disfranchised. The inference was, that by accepting that limitation, the Southern States might return to the Union with the blacks still unenfranchised. It was a dangerous offer to make, and would have been fatal to future peace had it been accepted. But fortunately, there was allied with this indifference to justice, in Congress as a people, a sentiment of hostility to rebels, which was useful, not for its own sake, but for what it accomplished for the cause of the blacks. The clauses of the offer, excluding leading rebels from Federal office, caused it to be rejected with scorn. Not a Southern State acted upon it, though several Northern States passed it as a constitutional amendment.

The rejection of this proposition, with the other co-operating causes alluded to, at length brought Congress up to the great work of enacting that reconstruction should take place on the basis of universal suffrage, excluding only a few leading rebels. The first workings of this plan, which is now on trial, have been all that could be expected. The moment the right of the ballot was conferred, and even before it was exercised, the South was at peace. The Freedmen's Bureau, backed by the national bayonets, was a far less adequate protection to the negro than the simple promise of the ballot. In the Gulf States, the whites have held aloof from the registration and the polls, knowing that the blacks would outvote them, and hoping against hope that the reconstruction policy of Congress would in some way, by Democratic victories in the North, be reversed. The effect of this conservative policy would be to throw the government of those States almost wholly into the hands of the white and black Republicans. This would fulfil the prediction of De Tocqueville, made thirty years ago, that the cotton States would one day form States governments administered mainly by the black race. In Virginia the whites voted, and were beaten by a small majority. Had the whites voted for the disfranchisement of the blacks, of course, the latter had no choice but to vote in a solid phalanx for the continuance of the right of suffrage. No violence has characterised these elections, but such a result in future occasions is not improbable. The question of statesmanship, however, in the problem of reconstruction is solved. What remains is mere detail. When the ballot was given to the negro, the races were assured the same harmony which exists between the same races in Brazil and Mexico, where whatever causes of dissension may exist, the races have ever remained at peace with each other. They were saved from the wars of social struggle, between whites and blacks, which have impoverished several of the West India islands. The majorities of the Republican party in the Northern States have been slightly diminished by the suffrage question, but so nothing like the extent to be feared immediately after emancipation. The votes, against [illegible]

the extension of negro suffrage at the North. It will eventually be done, not for consistency, but for consistency.

The Republican party, which has thus overthrown slavery, and in whose hands is the control of the Union, is in the ascendant in every Northern State; notwithstanding the apathy of a portion of the Republican voters in the recent elections—an apathy which will disappear under the visibly safe and healthy workings of universal suffrage at the South, and will be electrified into enthusiasm before the reinforced majorities which will be required for the next Presidential term. By the reconstruction of the ten Southern States, on the basis of the equality of all loyal men, most of those States will range themselves under its banners. Under these circumstances, the Republican party, which is now emphatically the Democratic party of the country, not only in its principles, but in prestige and power, is liable to the dangers which always attend power, viz., corruption and venality. But under whatever influences it may hereafter rise or fall, its future destinies, and the page of history will record its achievements for human freedom. Nothing but its own recreancy, in the future, to the principles which have in the past, can forfeit its strong hold upon the gratitude of the oppressed, and the admiration of all, in the present and future generations, who believe in democracy or love liberty.

Not less important than the sweeping revolution in the governing ideas of the country, or than the downfall of slavery, has been the consolidation of the members of a loosely-bound league or confederacy into a great and powerful nationality, which, with a larger freedom to the individual, combines an immeasurably greater power in the State. Congress is no longer a debating society. It may not produce as good debaters as when Webster, Clay and Calhoun poured out their floods of words, and reverberating war of words, and when eloquence was the one quality of a statesman. But more important legislation has been moulded by a silent sneer from Thaddeus Stevens, than Webster's most brilliant orations ever did. The statesmanship of the past four years has been that of action—constant, overwhelming action—beside which words became paltry. Something of the preference of achievement over oratory, which marks military men, has marked the civilians of our military period. So far from wanting in great statesmen, the statesmanship of the last six years has been that to which the spirits of the first Revolution would bow in reverence, and to which our statesmen, for the coming century, will point as their model for imitation, and their authority for all controversy. Lincoln, Stanton, Chase, Fessenden, Seward, Trumbull, Colfax, Wade, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, and the like, are names as classic in history as Chatham, Burke, Fox, Pitt, Canning, Marlborough, Wellington, Napoleon, Murat, Ney. They are the founders of that period in our history when the United States developed into a nation, capable of maintaining every right, of not merely its present forty, but of its future hundred millions of people, no longer scattered over thirty-seven States, but crowded into seventy. Ten years ago we knew not whether or not our nationality was stronger than South Carolina. Our so-called statesmen feared to test the question. Webster weakly declared he "dared not penetrate the veil." Jackson made much empty fuss by swearing he would test it, and then, waiving the real point at issue, by recommending a repeal of the duties. Could so weak a bond suffice for our future republic? The longer the question was postponed the more blood it would cost to solve it.

As it is, the solution has cost much, but it is worth far more. Those who fell in the struggle have not lost in exchanging a fleeting life for a glorious immortality.

As we look forth into the future of the United States, we behold its beloved flag waving over an empire ample enough, in its present dimensions, to hold a hundred and fifty millions of people, presided over by a government now lifted into a degree of power proportionate to its future responsibilities; containing a population from whom every barbarising institution has been removed; pervaded by laws calculated to secure in its fullest perfection to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or alien, white or black, Christian or infidel, ignorant or learned, virtuous or vicious, the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Everywhere in our broad land education is free—religion knows no obstruction. What shall prevent the American people from moving calmly and surely onward to a destiny and glory of which our most enthusiastic statesmen have not dreamed?

FROM COLORADO.

Removal of the Capital to Denver—Indian Outrages—St. Louis, Denver and Chicago—The Railroad to Cheyenne.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 9.

The bill locating the capital of the Territory at Denver, after a long and bitter contest, passed the Council on Friday afternoon and was sent to the Governor for his signature. It will be signed to-day, and both houses will adjourn to meet in this city to-morrow, Tuesday.

The last New Mexican papers are filled with accounts of Indian outrages. Lieutenant Carroll and Mr. Slater were killed near Fort Bowie. An express carrier named Charles Young was killed near Fort Cummings, and the El Paso mail, escorted by six men, two whites and four colored, was attacked by Miner... [illegible] River, and two of the escort killed and the other two badly wounded. The two white men succeeded in making their escape.

St. Louis has finally awakened to the fact that she cannot afford to lose the trade of Colorado. It will be remembered that Mr. Archer, one of the Directors of the Pacific Railroad (Eastern Division) visited our city and a meeting of the Board of Trade was called to hear what he had to say relative to that road coming to Denver. He stated that, if the people of Colorado would endorse the second mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad (Eastern Division) to the extent of two millions of dollars and petition Congress to grant them a subsidy of $16,000 per mile, the company would build the road to Denver. Previous to this, the officers of that road had given this people every assurance that they would build directly to this city. The result was that Denver, seeing that there was no hope of getting the Eastern Division, organized the Denver Pacific Railway Company, and the citizens of Denver immediately subscribed over three hundred thousand dollars to build the road from here to Cheyenne, or the most accessible point on the Union Pacific Railroad. As soon as the officers of the Eastern Division at St. Louis heard of this movement, they telegraphed to the Board of Trade requesting them not to act until they could communicate with them by letter. What the people of Denver would ask... [illegible] are not going to be humbugged any more. If the Eastern Division intend to build to this city... it will be before 1869, and Chicago, by rendering our aid to the Denver Pacific Road, can secure the trade of Colorado immediately.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Temperance Movement—A New Paper—The Weather—Railroad Fatality.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13.

The object of the State Temperance Convention, which was in session yesterday, was the formation of a temperance alliance similar to the one in operation in Massachusetts and other States, and was fully accomplished. It was organized by the election of W. H. Wharton, of Winchester, President; C. W. Stagg, of Indianapolis, Corresponding Secretary; B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis, Recording Secretary, and J. B. Abbott, of Indianapolis, Treasurer. Thirty Vice Presidents were chosen from different portions of the State. The first regular annual session will be held here early in February next.

A new paper proposed to be started by George Harding, will be known as the *Saturday Evening Mirror*, and the first number will be issued Saturday morning, December 21. It will be Radical in form, and will be neutral in politics.

The mist and rain of yesterday changed to snow last night, and some three or four inches fell. The railroads were quite blocked up by it, and the trains were nearly all delayed by it. The Louisville express train from Lafayette at noon, and their train was detained near two hours by the storm. The snow plow was out on the Louisville clearing off the street railroad tracks.

A man living at Adams, Decatur County, named Van Steward, started Tuesday evening to go home from Greensburg. It seems he had been drinking and set off in the opposite direction from what he intended going, and when a short distance east of the town laid down on the track. The eastward bound train coming along, ran over him without seeing him, and injured him fatally. He was taken home, but died yesterday about noon. He leaves a wife and child.

FROM MEXICO.

Romero's Loans Approved—Financial Matters—A Canard.

The *Herald's* Havana special says: "News from the capital of Mexico, by the steamer Guerrero, which I have been able to gather, shows that the people were pretty generally satisfied with the loans negotiated in the United States by Minister Romero during the late civil war in Mexico. Their amount is considered insignificant, and the people have become reconciled to them; hence the government becomes stronger and its acts are vindicated. The government will soon present a bill to Congress which will provide for the payment of outstanding Mexican bonds, and will also determine what bonds are legitimate. All loans of the Empire are repudiated. Congress annulling the elections of certain members of that body who served the late Empire.

"The revolution in Durango turns out to be a canard.

"Holders of bonds who were forced to advance to the Liberal Government on that security during the war against the intervention, shall allow the Treasury four per cent for the cash payment of such advances."

NEW YORK.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad—Communication of Mayor Hoffman to the City Council.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Mayor Hoffman sent a communication to the Aldermen this afternoon, asking such action as they would result in protecting the rights of American citizens abroad, in connection with the Fenian executions in Manchester.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The board of officers appointed to experiment and report on breech-loading rifles for the use of the State, held its second session at the State Arsenal on the 12th inst. The day was devoted to taking evidence of officers of cartridges with reference to the dangers of explosion. The Conroy and Berdan cartridges were the only ones presented for trial. The decision of the board on the relative merits of each will be given in a future report.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of a Naval Officer—Memorial to the President Praying for the Release of Dr. Mudd.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—William Tipton, a Chief Engineer in the navy, died on Tuesday.

After the adjournment of the convention of Democrats of this State yesterday, an informal meeting was held, and a memorial to President Johnson drawn up praying for the release of Dr. Mudd, from the Dry Tortugas. The memorial suggests that if Mudd was guilty of any wrong, he has suffered sufficient punishment.

KANSAS.

Interesting Session of the State Pomological Society—Progress of the Kansas Pacific Railroad—Majorities at the Late Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 13.

The [illegible] Pomological Society has just closed its session in this city. Among the [illegible] present were Mr. Coleman, of the [illegible] Mr. Howe, of the *Journal of Agriculture* [illegible] and others [illegible] fruit growing [illegible]

The Kansas Branch of the Pacific has just [illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Salaries Paid—Liabilities—Reports Adopted.

Closing Out the War Account—Education—Street [illegible] Hyde Park.

The Court House Question Settled—The Ghost [illegible]

The Board of Supervisors of Cook County assembled at two o'clock, [illegible] C. B. Farwell, Esq., in the chair. [illegible]

[illegible]

To permit the State organizations, which had formed the Confederacy, to be incorporated into the Union, would have been suicidal and illegal. Illegal, because no one connected with them had for five years sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and every office in them was therefore legally vacant, and the whole fabric of State government was lapsed and void. Suicidal, because each of these governments was officered by rebels, whose only right, if they were to be regarded as citizens of the United States, was to be hanged for treason, or, if aliens, then to be readmitted to citizenship on such terms as should be prescribed. [illegible]

The emancipation of four millions of blacks and the destruction of ten State governments in the progress of war, had introduced into the problem of reconstruction two new difficulties. There was not merely the Union of loyal States with the disloyal States to be restored, but ten new State governments must be created for the conquered States. Not merely was the peace between the government and the rebels to be declared, but the terms of peace between the masters and ex-slaves had also to be adjusted. "For," as says Montesquieu, "slavery is that state of perpetual war, in which one antagonistic is always vanquished, and the other is forever on guard."

[illegible]

FROM COLORADO.

Removal of the Capital to Denver—Indian Outrages—St. Louis, Denver and Chicago—The Railroad to Cheyenne.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

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St. Louis has finally awakened to the fact that she cannot afford to lose the trade of Colorado. [illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Temperance Movement—A New Paper—The Weather—Railroad Fatality.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

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The mist and rain of yesterday changed to snow last night, and some three or four inches fell. [illegible]

A man living at Adams, Decatur County, named Van Stewart, started Tuesday evening to go home from Greensburg. [illegible] He was taken home, but died yesterday about noon. He leaves a wife and child.

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NEW YORK.

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KANSAS.

Closing Session of the State Pomological Society—Progress of the Kansas Pacific Railroad—Majorities at the Late Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 13.

[illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Salaries Paid—Licenses—Reports Adopted.

Closing Out the War Fund Business—Education—Street Railway to Hyde Park.

The Court House Question Amicably Settled—The Ghost Not Laid.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook County reassembled at two o'clock yesterday morning, C. B. Farwell, Esq., in the chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was presented from Hon. J. Knox enclosing bill for services in convicting criminals in 1866, which, on motion of Supervisor Shackford, was not received.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The County Clerk reported a list of orders issued by him in payment of salaries, being the following named officers for one or more months, as the votes stated:

[illegible]

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Supervisor Dunton reported that there were six persons engaged in selling liquor in the town of Wheeling, and that they had each paid $50 for a license.

Supervisor Gloss reported two persons similarly engaged in the town of Northfield, who had paid the license fee.

FINANCE REPORT.

Supervisor Shackford, on the part of the Finance Committee, presented the following report, which was accepted:

"Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred the quarterly and annual account of J. N. Allen, County Treasurer, report that they find the account correct. [illegible]

The report was accepted.

BRIDGE APPROPRIATION.

[illegible]

THE COURT HOUSE QUESTION.

The board proceeded to discuss the resolutions in regard to the Court House, which were adopted in the public meeting on Thursday night, and referred to the Board of Supervisors.

The Clerk read the resolutions.

Supervisor Newcomb then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to unite with a committee of the Common Council of Chicago, and advertise for plans and specifications either for an extension of the present Court House building by an addition thereto, or for an entirely new building to be erected on the Court House square, in the place of the present one, to be used jointly for the public offices of the county and city, and to submit such plans and specifications to this board, either at a called meeting, or at its regular meeting in March next.

Supervisor Boutin offered the following as a substitute:

[illegible]

Supervisor Higgins thought that the present building ought to be torn down. [illegible]

The report on this important matter was referred back to the committee for further consideration.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board reassembled at two o'clock.

MONTHLY SESSIONS OF THE BOARD.

Supervisor Boutin offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors meet on the second Monday of each month of the ensuing year at 2 p. m.

[illegible]

Adopted.

BILL ALLOWED.

[illegible]

A DOUBLE OFFICE-HOLDER.

[illegible]

STREET RAILROAD.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges, to whom was referred a petition of the Chicago and Calumet Dummy and Horse Railroad Company for permission to lay its track on certain streets in the town of Hyde Park, reported recommending the granting of the petition and the accompanying resolution, with the additional clause that the track shall not be laid nearer the centre of the street than eighteen feet. Adopted.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

[illegible]

The board then adjourned to the second Monday in January, at 2 p. m.

A DANGEROUS ATTACK.—A desperate affray occurred in a saloon on Archer avenue, on Thursday evening, [illegible]

WHICH WAS IT?

A Burglary, Midnight Robbery, Fraud on the Government, False Pretence, or What?

The West Division police made a seizure and an arrest about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning last, but it will be found rather a difficult task to define the character of the offence, or the status of the prisoner. The case stands as follows:

[illegible]

THE WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.

Closing in for Winter—How Much is Done.

Fearing that the fresh masonry of the Washington street tunnel would be impaired by frost, the Board of Public Works on the 12th inst. issued orders to the contractors to cease work, until in the judgment of the City Engineer it can be recommenced with safety. Acting upon these instructions Messrs. Lake, Clark & Co. yesterday informed their masons that they could take a furlough until warm weather again sets in, or until some means can be devised to protect the work from frost. [illegible]

All day yesterday laborers and teams were at work hauling manure and covering over such parts of the arch-ways as either end of the incompleted parts of the tunnel likewise were being protected in the same manner, so that the moment favorable weather is again had the workmen can recommence their labors under favorable circumstances.

While the order above mentioned puts a stop to the laying of masonry, it does not interfere necessarily with all the work on the tunnel. [illegible] and the pumping process will commence whenever it is the pleasure of the contractors to give the engineer an order to set the machinery in motion, an order which will not be issued for some time to come.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The demand for Money was quite pressing today, and most of the discount houses report the market closer than it has been at any time within a year. There is no denying the fact, that the market is stringent. Many applicants are refused, and we hear of plenty of good paper seeking the street, where money commands 1½@2% per cent per month. Some of the banks made large remittances of currency to the interior to-day.

Exchange was dull and easier. Straight bankers' bills sold at ¼@30 cents, though some outside checks brought no better than par. The counter rates were unchanged.

The following shows the average deposits with private banks and bankers in this city, as per returns to the United States Assessor, for the month of November, 1867:

[illegible]

Gold was unsettled. The market opened at 133¾, declined to 133½, and closed at 133¼. The following quotations were received by Charles L. Boyd, gold broker:

[illegible]

Here the brokers were buying at 133@133¼. The selling rates were 134@134¼. Silver nominal at 128@130.

The Public Funds were without any material change. The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Sixes, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties (new) '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five-Twenties, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten-Forties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties, July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Here the market was dull. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

Local Securities were neglected.

—The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago & Alton Railroad for the month of November:

1867	$364,196
1866	323,029
Increase	$41,167

[illegible]

—The New York *Shipping List* says:

"Trade is not only stagnant, and, for the most part, profitless, but manufacturing enterprises all over the country, have been greatly curtailed. [illegible]

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The Provision market was again dull and heavy in view of the unfavorable advices from New York and the stringency of the money market. Mess Pork was exceedingly dull, and the business was restricted to 500 brls—part at $21.00 and the balance on terms not made public. [illegible]

There was a very dull market for Flour, and the sales were restricted to some 1,500 brls at [illegible]

Corn was quite dull and ½c lower on Old. New was a trifle firmer. [illegible]

At the opening, Oats were a trifle easier, but the market was firmer at the close. [illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change:

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

[illegible]

LATER.

After the adjournment of the regular board the Wheat market was tolerably active and a shade firmer—closing with sellers at $1.81½, and buyers at $1.81¼ for No. 2 Spring in store. No. 2 Corn was quiet and prices were substantially the same as at the close of 'Change. Oats were in fair request—closing steady at 54½c cash. The Provision market was inactive.

Beef Cattle were quiet, and for all except choice grades, prices ruled sensibly lower. The market closes easy at $3.00@7.50.

The market for Live Hogs was dull and depressed throughout, and closed weak at a decline of fully 15@25c ¥ 100 lbs. Some 10,000 head changed hands at a range of $5.00@7.25 for common to extra, with one or two lots of "fancy" at $7.50. The market closes heavy at $5.00@7.00, with 8,000 head unsold.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Live stock during the week up to this evening as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Boats were at the Lumber Exchange was of a limited character, and values were little more than nominal. "A" or star sawed shingles are firm at $3.50 per 1,000 afloat, and $3.75 on Northwestern track. Choice qualities of Lath are in moderate request, and would bring $2.50 afloat. The heavy northwest wind which arose on Wednesday night and Thursday, brought into port quite a large number of coal laden vessels, which left Buffalo, Cleveland, and Erie some three weeks since, but were detained in the Straits of Mackinac in consequence of boisterous weather. The yard trade exhibits a fair degree of vitality, and dealers remain strong in their views at previous ruling quotations.

The only cargo transaction which we were able to learn of to day was the

Cargo of the schooner B. P. Mason, from ——, with [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in our daily market are made on the basis of winter (in) storage, unless otherwise expressed.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

FREIGHTS—RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following is the joint tariff of the Eastern roads:

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......Dec. 13.

[illegible]

CLEARED.......Dec. 13.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

ON THE BAR.—The bark Sardinia, in endeavoring to enter the harbor, about nine o'clock, yesterday morning, was driven on the bar south of the pier, but was got off, without damage, in a few hours afterwards, by the aid of the tugs Crawford, Union, Greene and Mosher.

BARK TWO FANNIES.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon, the bark Two Fannies, loaded with lumber, for Chicago, came to an anchor at Pine Station, twenty-two miles north of this city. Tugs will be sent to her assistance to-day.

BARK DAVID MORRIS.—This vessel, which was driven on the beach at Evanston during the gale of Wednesday night, lies in a comfortable position, and as soon as the weather permits, efforts will be made to raise her, when she will be brought to this city and placed in dry dock. The Morris is owned by the Captain and Mr. Winslow of Cleveland. She measures 393 tons old style, was built in 1857, at Black River, by William Jones; rates B1, and is worth about $14,000.

[illegible]

A NEW PROPELLER.—The following extract from Admiral Farragut's report on the performance of H. B. M. iron-clad Water-Witch, 700 tons, 160 horse power, will interest those of our readers who are interested in marine affairs. The vessel is driven by what is called the Ruthven hydraulic propeller, which is claimed to be far superior to anything hitherto used. A company has been organized in New York to bring out this invention:

Extract from a letter from Admiral Farragut to the United States Navy Department, dated October 21, 1867.

From the Excellent we went on board the Water-Witch. This vessel is an iron-clad of about 900 tons, carries two eight-inch rifled guns, and is propelled in a most novel manner. [illegible]

So soon as we got on board we proceeded out of the harbor, and, to my amazement, she went ahead at a speed of seven or eight miles per hour, against a fresh breeze and quite a sea. [illegible]

It will be observed that the Water-Witch has neither paddles, screws, nor rudder, all of these offices being performed by the hydraulic motors, under the easy control of the officer of the deck.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—We have received the following communication, with the request that it be published:

CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 1867.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

You are aware that the night of the 11th inst. was a severe one. A terrible storm raged from the northeast, accompanied with snow.

On the morning of the 12th the wind continued blowing furiously, and the weather cold, a heavy sea rolling on Lake Michigan. Those who went to the lake shore that morning saw twenty-eight vessels laying at anchor off on the lake, and hoped, but felt grateful that none of them were on the beach wrecked.

About nine o'clock that stormy morning a telegram was received from J. G. Westerfield, Esq., of Evanston, stating the bark David Morris, of Cleveland, was going to pieces, and requesting a life-boat and tug. As soon as it was known that a vessel was wrecked and the crew in danger, there was a number of brave men ready for the rescue (whose names you have). They had a life-boat, and everything necessary, but a tug. No one of those interested in getting up the expedition had authority to hire one, or pay for one if it should be wrecked, and who would like to risk their tug on the lake in such a storm, without a "cellars" worth of insurance.

The man who thus risked his life and property is none other than Captain Charles Roach, of the tug "Union," who has performed several such voyages of mercy during the present season of navigation. At the time the expedition was being got ready one of the gentlemen interested said to Captain Roach there is no one authorized to pay you for this job. He answered in his usual quiet way: "Well, it don't matter; let us get off soon as possible."

Now, Mr. Editor, is it possible that a humane and disinterested act of this kind can pass without some substantial acknowledgment from the citizens of this great commercial city? I think not. It would not be their usual way of doing things; and if you were only to let them know the circumstances, through your widely-circulated paper, they will, I think, act accordingly.

New Publications.

THIRD AND REVISED EDITION
NOW READY,
AND FOR SALE BY
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., W. B. KEEN & CO., AND WESTERN NEWS CO.

"LINCOLN AND SLAVERY,"

By HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

In one vol., octavo, 736 pages. "Without a doubt the standard and only history of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln."

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Retail Price—In Cloth, $4.00; Library Leather, $5.00; Half Calf, $6.00. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

CLARKE & CO., Publishers,
[illegible] Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

[illegible]

Musical.

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Hottentots

HAVE LONG USED

BUCHU

For a variety of diseases.

It was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has

NOW COME INTO GENERAL USE.

It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, for Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri,

DISEASES OF THE

Prostate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions.

TO NEGLECT THEM,

However slight may be the attack,

Is sure to affect the bodily Health and Mental Powers.

Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

Infancy to Old Age,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Buchu,

And when taken in early stages of the disease,

NONE SUFFER TO ANY EXTENT.

It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic. The proprietor, with upwards of

THIRTY THOUSAND

UNSOLICITED CERTIFICATES

And hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years,

Has not been in the Habit of Resorting to their Publication.

He does not do this from the fact that his remedies rank as standard;

THEY DO NOT NEED

TO BE

Propped up by Certificates.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE,

LIKE THE DORIC COLUMN,

SHOULD STAND

Simple, Pure and Majestic,

Having fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital. His

SOLID & FLUID EXTRACTS

Embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are named.

THEY ARE LEFT

To the Inspection of All.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE

Test of their Properties

Will be a comparison with those set forth in the

United States Dispensatory.

These remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist of Sixteen Years' Experience,

And we believe them to be reliable; in fact, we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a

Permanent Success

AND

Mr. Helmbold's Success is Certainly Prima Facie Evidence.

HIS

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

In the City of New York,

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JONES, 249 South Clark-st., Room 12, the sole owner of and the only one who can compound the celebrated HUNT'S MIXTURE, [illegible]

[illegible]

Any of his medicines securely sent by express. Consultation strictly confidential. P. O. Box 1392. 249 South Clark-st., Room 12.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House-st., New Orleans, for the last seven years located in Chicago, is the only physician who has made the treatment of Private Diseases a specialty, [illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that IMITATIONS of our fine ELECTRO PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; [illegible]

Trade-Mark for Electro-Plate. | Stamped on every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, [illegible]

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate,
Providence, R. I.

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[illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New York.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

[illegible]

Consumption Can be Cured.

[illegible]

LORD & SMITH, and FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Agents for the West.

Gold Pens.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN,

BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS.

Morton's Gold Pens,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at No. 25 Maiden-lane, New York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

Morton makes no Pens stamped with the Name or Trade-mark of any other; therefore, where an Agency is established, the public will be best suited, and at the same prices, by calling on the Agent; in all other places, those wishing the Morton Pen must send to Headquarters, where their orders will receive prompt attention, if accompanied with the cash.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter postage.

A. MORTON.

Gold and Silver Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

"The Oroide Watch Factory."

[illegible]

J. COLLINS & CO.
[illegible] New York.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama and Nicaragua,

SAILING FROM NEW YORK

Dec. 5th and 15th; Jan. 5th, 15th and 25th, and Feb. 15th and 25th.

With New Steamships of the First-class.

PASSAGE LOWER than by ANY OTHER LINE.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

Via Panama Railroad.

[illegible]

Legal Notices.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

[illegible]

On the Third Day of January, A. D. 1868,

[illegible]

Broom Corn.

J. A. DURKEE, 15 WHITEHALL-ST., P. O. Box 3901, New York.

Commission Dealer in Broom Corn.

[illegible]

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company, at their office, in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, after January 1st, and until January 15th, 1868, at 12 o'clock m., for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, between Dubuque and Dunleith, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids if deemed best for the interest of the Company.

R. B. MASON, Engineer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars,

GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President.

WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER,

AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST. MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on commission. [illegible]

Tanning.

PAGE'S PATENT TANNING. [illegible]

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

AN EXTRA MEETING of the Board of Managers, at the Old Ladies' Home, will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was yesterday afternoon notified of the sudden death of a woman named Mary Kauffman, at the house of John H. Kersting, in the town of Palatine. Nothing more could be learned about the matter. An inquest over the remains will be held to-day.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—An individual calling himself N. Doty was, last evening, arrested by Officer Logger, and confined in the Twenty-second Street Station, on the charge of passing seven counterfeit $20 greenbacks on the saloon keepers and butchers of that region. He will be examined to-day.

EMPLOYMENT.—All persons having employment of any kind for men or boys are requested to apply at the Employment Bureau of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 148 Madison street, Room No. 3, where numbers are applying daily for work. Open from 7 to 9 in the morning.

SANTA CLAUS.—We have just received the first number of "Santa Claus," a tiny paper, published by the Mission Fair, at Farwell Hall. It contains matter of much interest to those who are concerned in the Mission Schools of the city, and also some information in relation to the coming fair. It is well printed, on good paper, and prints a limited number of advertisements.

SEWER-BUILDING.—The Board of Public Works yesterday passed an order that no more permits for building sewers should be issued after the 20th instant until spring, except in unusually urgent cases, on account of the action of the frost on the ground, which in the winter, causing depressions and elevations when warm weather approaches.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE of the Tabernacle Congregation have organized themselves into an association of literary, social and moral purposes. The second Thursday evening of each month is devoted to a free public lecture. The opening lecture was given on Thursday evening, by Rev. Dr. Bishop, of this city, to a large and appreciative audience. It was finely written, and is highly calculated to do good.

NOT YET IDENTIFIED.—The body of the young man, whose probable death by freezing was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, has not yet been identified. Neither has an inquest yet been held over the remains. It was the intention of City Physician Miller to thaw out the frozen corpse yesterday and proceed with a post mortem examination. If that has been done the inquest will probably transpire to-day at the dead-house.

THE SWEDISH FAIR.—The Svea Society proposes to give a fair on the 16th and 17th of this month, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to the assistance of sufferers by the late famine in Sweden. Turner Hall has been selected as the place for holding it, and concerts, tableaux, &c., are among the attractions offered. We refer to the advertisement in another column for particulars.

MASONIC.—At the regular communication of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, F. & A. M., held on Wednesday evening, December 11, the following officers were elected: C. H. Brenan, W. M.; J. Hennershotz, S. W.; A. C. Hubbard, J. W.; A. M. Bennett, Treasurer; C. H. Feltz, Secretary; D. L. Seymour, S. D.; C. A. Hurlbut, J. D.; W. L. Brown, S. S.; P. Milleman, J. S.; J. P. Hatfield, Tyler.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A man named John Kroetch, while assisting in quenching a fire on Aberdeen street, on Thursday morning, fell from the roof of the building, and broke one of his ankles. The unfortunate man was at once conveyed to the house of his employer, a Mr. Turner, No. 381 North LaSalle street, where surgical aid was called, and he will probably soon be about again.

MISSOURI LANDS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that J. M. Reynolds proposes to sell 15,000 acres of choice farming lands in Missouri for cash. This sale will come off on Monday, the 16th instant. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers, and the title is perfect. It is worth while, for those who are desirous of making an investment in lands, to call upon Mr. Reynolds and examine the matter.

AMHERST ALUMNI.—We understand that the Amherst Alumni supper, on the 19th, promises to be a very successful affair. A large number of graduates living in the Western States having signified their intention to be present. Judge Clarke, who graduated in the first class that completed a full course in Amherst College, will preside, and Mr. George Howland, Principal of the Chicago High School, will read a poem composed for the occasion.

ERRATUM.—We owe an apology to the "Western Elastic Sponge Company," 182 and 184 Lake street, for inserting their advertisement as calling for two (2) journeymen upholsterers "as calling for twenty (20) are wanted. See their advertisement as corrected this morning in our "wants" column. We regret the mistake the more as the company inform us they need the additional force immediately, as the demand for "Elastic Sponge" goods is increasing far beyond even their own expectations.

THE GORILLA.—Paul B. DuChaillu, the well-known West African traveller, and the discoverer of the Gorilla, will lecture at Library Hall on next Monday night, under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association. The subject of his remarks will be the great man ape, and the lecture will be illustrated by a number of superb paintings, made in Paris last summer, from sketches by DuChaillu himself. Tickets are for sale at the Library Rooms, in Metropolitan Block.

ALLEGED ARSON.—Yesterday morning David Beyer was arraigned before Justice Sturtevant, charged with arson. The defendant occupied a small building at No. 791 Halsted street, as a blacksmith shop, which was consumed by fire on the night of the 15th of November. The building was insured to the extent of $450, and Beyer claimed that his loss exceeded this amount, while it is known that he had little or nothing of value in the structure at the time. The accused was held for further examination in default of $1,500 bail.

THE HEBREW FAIR.—On Monday evening the fair which has been gotten up by our Hebrew citizens for the benefit of their hospital, will begin at Concordia Hall, in Lombard Block. The preparations are being made under the care of the United Hebrew Relief Association, and there is no doubt but that the fair will be both pleasant and profitable. The ladies are working most energetically—it was their idea to have the fair—and everything will be in readiness for the opening next Monday evening.

AMUSEMENT RECEIPTS.—As an evidence that poverty does not reign in Chicago to any particular extent, it is but necessary to present the receipts at the several theatres and places of amusement. For the month of November past the gross receipts at our four places of amusement were as follows:

McVicker's Theatre	$22,0[illegible]
Crosby's Opera House	[illegible]
Wood's Museum	[illegible]
Arlington's Minstrels	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—A well-known character, named James Condroy, alias "Slim Jim," was last evening arrested by Detective Kelly, in the saloon of "Shang Noyes" on Clark street, after a most desperate struggle. Some time since the same individual was arrested on the charge of vagrancy, and fined $100, and received thirty additional days in the Bridewell. No sooner did he leave that institution than a despatch of inquiry came to police headquarters from Muskegon, saying "Slim Jim" was wanted there for a burglary committed there a few months ago. This is why he resisted.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.—We speak of holiday jewelry, because the days are approaching when particular attention is paid to such purchases, though the goods of N. Matson & Co., No. 117 Lake street, are good for all time. They have just laid in a very extensive addition to their already superb stock, and are prepared to supply the most extensive demands that may be made upon them. They are the agents for the well-known Gorham-plated goods, and of the celebrated American watches. They invite an examination of their stock, satisfied that in every department it will bear favorable comparison with any other in the West.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI REGION.—We have received from George F. Cram, who has opened a new map store at 134 Lake street, a handsomely mounted map of the entire Trans-Mississippi region, exhibiting the result of the latest surveys in all the States and Territories between the Mississippi and Pacific. A comparison of this work with a standard map, published only three years since, shows what astonishing advance has been made in knowledge of the topography of our far western Territories, and, noticing the corrected data outlined on the chart before us, one can readily realize how little there will be, three years hence, that is unknown and unexplored of our great national possessions between California and the Missouri.

EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS.—The first session of delegates meeting of the Board of Missions for the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois, was held last evening in St. John's Church, Union Park. The opening services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Kewanee, Rev. Mr. Morrison, canon of the Cathedral, and Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D., rector of St. John's Church. An able sermon was preached by Rev. Edwin Coan, of Ottawa, from the text: "And this is the victory that overcometh the world—even your faith." The discourse showed the power of the faith of the church, and the duty of the laity as well as clergy to labor for the propagation of their faith throughout the world.

Services will be preached to-day at 11 o'clock by Rev. William Thompson, of Kewanee, and in the evening by Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Many of our readers will regret to learn that the edifice on the corner of Wabash avenue and Sixteenth street, which has been for some two years occupied by the congregation of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, is about to be sold, the attempt to sustain an independent church there not having been successful. There is now no Episcopal church on Wabash avenue south of Peck court, although there is ample room for one. [illegible] Rev. H. N. Cole, the rector of St. Luke's, to say that he has labored faithfully and energetically to build up a church, but there did not seem to be [illegible] Mr. Cole has recently returned from the East and will attend to the sale of the building and the settlement of the debts incurred.

AFFRAY AT THE BRIDEWELL.—On Thursday afternoon a gang of thirty prisoners at the Bridewell, while engaged at work in the yard, became involved in a dispute which, in a short time assumed serious proportions. [illegible]

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A laborer named John Sweeney, while engaged in cleaning the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, at the Burlington crossing, was run over and instantly killed, at an early hour yesterday morning. [illegible]

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

A. M. Miller and His Preparations Therefor.

A Dazzling Array, and Indescribable Magnificence.

The holidays are close at hand. The nipping frost and sweeping winds, not less than the slow pacing calendar, tell that the era of jewel purchases and watch presentations to loved ones is near. 'Tis true that these affectionate reminders are not out of place at any time, but we expect them about the time that the old year fades into the new, like the mutation of scenes in the dissolving views of the stage. They are then peculiarly appropriate, as souvenirs of the times that will never return.

Prominent among the many caterers to the popular taste is the well-known A. M. Miller, whose palace of adornment, on the northeast corner of Randolph and Clark streets has for several years past attracted forth the latest fashions in watches, jewelry, silver goods, bronzes, and all in the other articles which go to make up Mrs. Fashion's collection of "bigotry and virtue." [illegible]

How well he has succeeded let his well-filled establishment bear witness. [illegible]

A walk through the establishment is peculiarly attractive at this season, when its ordinarily completed stores have been increased in every department to an astounding plethora by dazzling arrays of goods imported from Paris, Italy, Switzerland, England and other countries, and made up here in readiness for the calls of his friends and patrons intent on making their holiday purchases. The long array of goods is too numerous to describe, and so grand in its ensemble as to defy close scrutiny. [illegible]

We see, then, grouped in rich profusion, an array of watches in all styles, of the latest and best, gathered from the factories of the Old and New Worlds; the delicate manipulations of Geneva fingers, the massive adornments of the celebrated Patek, Phillipe & Co.'s timepiece, the mathematical precision of the American make, are all there, in every variety of form and fashion. These are splendid; but as we turn to the sparkling array of diamonds in untold numbers and of the most fabulous value, their splendor seems to pale by the comparison. [illegible]

If now we leave this array, and turn to the magnificent collection of silver ware, we have equal ground for admiration, and the admiration is not for any mere glitter without solid merit. [illegible]

Up one flight of stairs, and we are among the clocks and bronzes, French clocks of every shape and make; card-trays, opera glasses, miniature statuary, historical or sacred, and embracing everything from the time of the ancient Romans to the days of modern parvenu splendor; [illegible]

Still above this is another entire floor occupied by the manufactory, where thirty workmen are constantly employed in carrying out that idea which we mentioned at the commencement of this article—the working up of raw material in this city—thus obviating the necessity of sending across the ocean to foreign workmen, or even to New York, and largely diminishing the expense at which they are supplied to the purchaser. [illegible]

Mr. Miller has gathered around him some of the best artisans in the world, and their ingenuity and skill is being daily exercised in rendering in metal, the thoughts of his creative brain. [illegible]

In view of all the facts stated above, it must be admitted that Mr. Miller not only deserves the confidence of the citizens of the region, but that they should feel pride at his presence among them. [illegible] Those who have in past years been charmed and delighted by the display in Miller's store, unexcelled by that of any rival, will find that he has this year surpassed himself and borne away the palm from his efforts of previous years.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

A Stranger Swindled Out of $240—A Specimen of Assurance.

One of the most bare-faced and flimsy confidence operations that was ever perpetrated in this city was made public at the Police Court yesterday. One week ago August Larsh, a Bohemian, arrived in this city, and stopped at Pfeifer's Hotel, on Canal street. He was on his way to Belleville, in this State, and after learning the route necessary to be taken, he settled his bill, and at 9 o'clock started for the Great Central Depot, being accompanied by one of the attaches of the hotel, as a guide. Larsh alleges that his guide was John Schmidt, the runner for the hotel. On the way to the depot Schmidt picked up a small paper package, which contained three brass pieces, of the size and general appearance of $20 gold pieces, and two paper bills, printed after the manner of bank bills, and bearing the words:

"Bank of True Love. State of Matrimony. Good for 100 years' devotion of a true and faithful heart." (Signed) "Cupid, Pres." "Adonis, Cashier." The runner actually succeeded in making Larsh believe that the printed slips of paper were genuine $100 bills, and that the brass pieces were good gold. He offered to let Larsh have the lot for $240, and the latter was only too glad to take up with the offer. He gave the other the money, and, with protestations of regard, boarded the train and departed from the city. Arriving at his destination Larsh found that he had been swindled. He hastened back to the city, and entered a formal complaint against Schmidt. The latter was taken into custody yesterday morning. In the afternoon he was examined by Justice Milliken, and committed for trial in default of bail in the sum of $1,000.

A few days since the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as a means of decreasing the frequency of confidence operations at the Central Depot, caused placards to be posted throughout the building, warning the passengers against confidence men, and admonishing them to lend no money to strangers. [illegible]

Corporal Punishment in the Skinner School.

No little excitement has existed in the Tenth Ward during the past two days, occasioned by the reputed suspension of one of the lady teachers of the Skinner School for beating one of her pupils, a girl thirteen years of age. [illegible]

A BAD SCRAPE.—[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Langan Divorce Suit—Important Order on Motions—Judgments and New Suits.

The business of the several courts, yesterday, was somewhat limited. Judge Drummond, of the United States bench, is mainly engaged in the examination of records in cases intended to be presented to the Supreme Court. Some of these records are of almost fearful dimensions, as, for instance, the case of Nicolson, the block pavement man, against the city—the bill of exceptions in this case being of almost two thousand foolscap pages in length. The only entry to be noticed of action in open court is in the District Court—The United States vs. Twenty-five Barrels of Distilled Spirits. [illegible] The claimants were J. & L. Edwards and George L. Crosby. The case was dismissed, with a certificate of probable cause.

The only orders in bankruptcy recorded were two petitions filed and referred. These were of:

924. Albert Stoney, of Chicago.

925. Elijah F. Randall, of Berwick, Warren County.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Williams having been absent on Thursday, the calendar of his court became to that extent disarranged; [illegible]

The regular call was resumed yesterday, with the following result:

Richard D. Lathrop et al. vs. William [illegible]. Judgment for $[illegible].

Levi and Christina Cordell vs. Catherine B. Wright et al. Decree of partition made, with Knox Ayres, Samuel Johnston and John R. Warren as Commissioners to make the selection of interests.

The following cases were dismissed:

Jonathan Richards et al. vs. Henry Evans. Attachment.

Samuel Ashton vs. Lawrence, Myers & Co. Attachment.

Franz P. Koegler vs. Henry Kohl. Appeal.

The Same vs. The Same. Trespass.

Alexander Bishop et al. vs. Richmond & Chassey. Assumpsit.

Joseph Forman et al. vs. Moses Abrahams. Assumpsit.

Max Raust al. vs. The Same. Assumpsit.

In the divorce case of Annie Langan vs. Alfred Langan, an order was made allowing to the complainant as her property, absolute, in lieu of alimony, all the personal property, in the hands of the receiver, of her husband, who has absconded.

The court is at present engaged with a jury in receiving the evidence in the mechanics' lien case of William H. Carter against Samuel McCarthy and others. The bill of particulars shows a balance of $2,560.12 due upon the erection of the building on the southeast corner of Randolph and Clark streets.

The new suits were of:

20,[illegible]. Nils E. Peterson et al. vs. Thomas Ganson. Attachment. Writ issued as against an absconding debtor. Debt declared to be $401.

20,[illegible]. Lydia Thomas vs. Anton Herzog. Appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The criminal business of this court went almost by default. Judge Porter was presiding, but he found no cases ready to be tried. In the case of Alfred Ogsbury, indicted for murder, an affidavit for continuance was made, on the ground of the sickness of John Mason, Esq., counsel. It was allowed, and the case goes over to the next term.

The case of David Long, alias Terry, for an attempt to rape, was put over until this day.

In the case of William Houston, whose true name is James Mulligan, indicted for stealing sows, as mentioned yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, assessing the punishment at three years in the Penitentiary.

The business at common law, before Hon. J. E. Gary, was as follows:

Alexander Bengley vs. John Brady. Attachment. Damages assessed at, and judgment for $[illegible].

Annie Putnam vs. John Short. Trespass; brought to recover for an alleged assault. Suit dismissed October 8. Reinstated.

John J. Palmer and al. vs. Ellis Marple. Debt. Judgment for debt, $4,494.67. Damages, $190.51.

Hardin B. Brayton and al. vs. G. W. Lee and Dorigo C. Hough. Judgment for $214.80 debt, and $[illegible] damages.

Frederick Beardsley vs. Charles H. Morton. Assumpsit. Dismissed.

The Same vs. The Same. Case. Dismissed.

This Judge is engaged, with a jury, in the second trial of a new case. [illegible]

There were no final orders made by Judge Jameson, and but one default was taken. [illegible]

The new suits in this court were of:

20,[illegible]. William S. Lewis et al. (Lewis, Ham & Co.) vs. William Vizt. Assumpsit. Damages $[illegible].

20,[illegible]. Joseph N. Barker et al. (Barker & Tuley) vs. Thomas L. Morgan. Assumpsit. Damages $500.

20,[illegible]. City of Chicago vs. Ludwig Rumpf. Appeal.

20,[illegible]. Paul Rothbarth vs. Christian Hauser. Assumpsit. Damages $400.

20,[illegible]. Eli Woods vs. Henry Fuller. Assumpsit. Damages $[illegible].

20,[illegible]. Edward H. Goodrich et al., of Milwaukee, vs. [illegible]. Attachment against non-resident. Debt declared at $4,000.

20,[illegible]. Rudolph Becker vs. Elisee Becker, late Schumacher. Bill for divorce on the ground of adultery, alleged to have been committed during four years, with divers men, including Carl or Charles Rosen and C. F. Knauer of this city. The parties were married in this city on the 8th day of November, 1861.

20,[illegible]. James Adams vs. John Heaney. Appeal.

Judge Williams, in the Circuit Court, has established a rule, having present force, by which he sits at 9 o'clock each morning to hear the arguments of law motions. [illegible] On Tuesday next it is expected that the trial of Mrs. Brennigan, for the murder of a child by drowning it in a water barrel, will be taken up. [illegible]

A RINK IN RUINS.

Destruction by Fire of the Wabash Avenue Skating Rink—Loss $14,000.

The Wabash Avenue Skating Rink is no more. About half past 10 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, the entire structure ascended heavenward, in the shape of fire and smoke, and now all that remains to tell where once stood a monument to Chicago enterprise, are a few charred posts and a surface of 240 by 120 feet of valuable soil covered with ashes.

The destruction of this curious and somewhat ungainly structure is really a public calamity. Henceforth, for a while at least, must the élite of the avenues seek skatorial amusement elsewhere, on less inviting parks, or take horse cars for distant West Side structures. But this is not all. This Rink was the place in all the world in which to hold great fairs, give mammoth concerts, and draw elephants in half million gift enterprises. All this is now of the past. And, then, how provoking it is that it should have gone up in its own destruction just as the skating season was only beginning. No previous winter were the prospects for an uninterrupted term of success so flattering. Already was the regular attendance unusually large, and the public-spirited lessees were busily engaged in adding new attractions for visitors, and several thousand dollars were being expended simply for decorations alone. But it is all gone now.

Yesterday forenoon quite a large number of skaters, brave and fair, were congregated in its precincts. To make things comfortable, roaring fires were built in the stoves that were distributed over the structure, and everything seemed very pleasant, when suddenly the startling cry of "fire" struck terror to the hearts of the assembled skaters. A number of workmen were engaged in the southeast corner of the building, in putting up gas-fixtures, and it is believed that the fire originated through some carelessness on their part. Then there was hurrying to and fro—principally fro—on the part of the aforesaid brave and fair. In plainer language, there was a grand scramble for the entrance, through which to make an exit. Few took the trouble to unfasten their skates. All seemed to get along pretty well with them on, and many who had never before ventured on the treacherous irons, suddenly discovered that if the exigency demanded it, they could walk on and over almost anything. The occasion developed many heroes, and of course heroines to match. The fire sped along the tar-covered roof with fearful rapidity, and in less than twenty minutes after the first cry of fire the entire structure lay in ruins. It was with difficulty that the adjoining buildings were saved, the heat was so intense. At night, the fire would have made a grand illumination.

The Rink was erected little more than two years ago, this being its third season. It was two hundred feet long by one hundred and twenty feet wide, and was originally constructed at a cost of $12,000. Since then it has changed hands several times. The present lessees are Messrs. H. T. Walker, M. J. Walker and Mr. Glover, who paid $4,000 per annum for the lease. These gentlemen are not intending to cry over spilt milk, but they are now ready to accept proposals for the immediate erection of another structure, to be completed and in use the present season. No time will be lost, and many weeks of good skating may yet be enjoyed this winter inside of the proposed new structure.

The entire loss, including decorations and contents, consisting of skates, costumes, bedding, &c., will not fall far short of $14,000. On this there had only been secured insurance amounting to $[illegible], divided among the following companies: Trader, Chicago, $1,500; Astor, $1,500, and Lenox, $1,000.

Washingtonian Home—Fourth Anniversary.

The fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Washingtonian Home was celebrated last evening at the chapel of the institution, No. 575 West Madison street. The large hall was filled to overflowing with friends of the home and its inmates, and a most enjoyable time was had. During the early hours of the evening the audience were entertained by graduates of the institution relating their experience. Some of these addresses were interesting, and all of them were delivered with an earnestness that was really refreshing.

After these addresses, the President and Superintendent of the home, Messrs. C. J. Hull and [illegible], made short speeches, recalling the history of the institution, and the good work that had been accomplished through its instrumentality. [illegible]

Rev. Dr. Ryder addressed the meeting in his usual happy manner, and then all adjourned to the large dining hall, where they partook of a splendid supper [illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSION FAIR.

Meeting to Perfect Arrangements—Details.

A very numerously attended meeting of canvassers, solicitors, committees, and others interested in the Sunday School Mission Fair, to commence next week at Farwell Hall, was held in the prayer room of the Young Men's Christian Association, yesterday forenoon. The Superintendent of the Fair, Dr. C. R. Blackall, presided. As this was the first regular public meeting, the business was necessarily of a miscellaneous character.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Blackall announced the Executive Committee to consist of the following gentlemen and ladies: Baptist Churches—B. F. Jacobs and Mrs. B. F. Jacobs; Congregational Churches—D. W. Whittle and Mrs. T. M. Avery; Presbyterian Churches—J. K. Stearns; Methodist Churches—S. A. Keen and Mrs. Thomas Kent; Independent denominations—D. L. Moody and Mrs. De Golyer.

DINNER COMMITTEES.

The Chairmen of Dinner Committees are as follows: Friday, Mrs. Clark Hill, Congregational; Saturday, Mrs. O. B. Wilson, Baptist; Monday, Mrs. A. Avery, Methodist.

A PLATFORM.

The following motto was announced and adopted as a platform for the conduct of the fair: "No raffling; honest prices; no imposition."

The Superintendent said no article should be disposed of by lottery or raffle, and that no "grab cakes" would be allowed in the building. It had been determined to conduct the fair on fair principles, and in such a manner as to enlist the sympathies and assistance of Christians. He wished it to be understood, however, that articles could be voted for to be presented to particular individuals.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

It was announced that music, readings, and tableaux would comprise the evening entertainments.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

The price of admission has been fixed at twenty-five cents, and there will be no season tickets.

DINNERS.

Dinners will be provided each day on the restaurant plan; that is each individual patronizing this feature of the fair shall pay for what he or she eats and nothing more. Bills of fare, with the prices of each article of food marked, will be on the tables.

EXCURSION PARTIES.

The Superintendent stated that arrangements had been made with all the railroads to bring in excursion parties from surrounding towns at reduced rates of fare.

LOCATION OF BOOTHS.

A diagram of the hall, with the locations and dimensions of the several booths, was shown the meeting. The booths are ten in number, and are arranged in the following order: On the south side of the hall are located the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist departments, the two former 20 by 5 feet and the latter 10 by 5 feet. Directly opposite these are the Independent, Congregational and Methodist booths, dimensions same as others. Immediately in front of the stage is located the Sunday School department, and in front of it again, the refreshment stand. The floral department is situated directly in the middle of the hall, the general department in the west end, the stationery department in the corner behind the independent booth, and the book department near the southwest entrance to the hall. The dinner tables, three in number, will be placed the whole length of the hall, and will be so arranged that they can be removed after use each day with the least possible inconvenience.

HOW THE EARNINGS SHALL BE DIVIDED.

The net earnings of the general department, the dinner tables and the proceeds from sales of admission tickets, will be divided among the several denominations taking part in the fair; the earnings of each booth will belong to the denomination having charge of it.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANOTHER MEETING.

Another meeting of the committees and others engaged in the getting up of the fair will be held at Room No. 3, Young Men's Christian Association Building, this forenoon at ten o'clock. The general regulations of the fair, so far as adopted, will be presented at this meeting, by the Superintendent. A list of donations, so far as known, is requested of canvassers, for publication. Persons who have been selected to wait on tables, or at dinners, are particularly requested to attend.

ENORMOUS STEERS.—Quite a sensation was created at the Union Stock Yards yesterday by the appearance there of three enormous steers, said to be the largest ever seen in the West. The principal one of these was a white Durham steer, owned and raised by S. H. Jones, of Sangamon County, Ill., named "Bob Burns." This magnificent animal's dimensions were as follows: Weight, 3,600 pounds; height, 6 feet 3 inches; length, 9 feet 6 inches; girth, 11 feet; length around brisket, 5 feet 7 inches; around stifle, 7 feet 4 inches; around arm, 3 feet 7 inches; across hips, 3 feet 2 inches. The two other steers were owned and raised by Mr. Edward Williams, of Sangamon County, and were named "Abe Lincoln" and "John Williams." They were twins, four years old, and weighed unitedly 5,910 pounds.

THE SPOOK.—Last evening there was a large attendance at the Court House. A majority of the visitors desired to see or hear "the Court House ghost." An inveterate joker sold many of those who came within the precincts of the establishment by furnishing them with tickets of admission, which were of course bogus. Some of these tickets stated upon their face that they are good for this evening only. It is but fair to inform the recipients that there is no outer door to the hall, and even a loud knock upon it can hardly be heard within the hall, much less by the "spook." The latter does not acknowledge any such passes.

Manufacturers' National Convention.

A most important meeting of delegates from every quarter of the nation is shortly to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, having in view, as we are assured by leading manufacturers, the reduction of taxation to the amount necessary by an economical administration of fiscal affairs, to meet the current expenses of the government and pay the interest on the national debt, and so adjusting this tax that manufacturers shall be wholly relieved from the heavy burdens hitherto borne.

There is no reason why the national taxes should not be reduced generally, and at a very large amount; and there is every reason why the tax on articles of prime necessity, manufactured in this country, should be taken off altogether.

Congress is in session, and nothing should prevent this tax adjustment immediately. That it will be done this winter, we have every reason to believe, for the people are moving in every part of the country, and this movement is to culminate in the Cleveland Convention.

The manufacturers of Chicago, notwithstanding the oppressive tax upon them, have not met the case as has been done in other large cities all around us. In Cleveland, Detroit, and other places, large and frequent meetings have been held, a Cleveland organization has taken place, and power which has been felt here and elsewhere. In Cleveland a very large delegation has been appointed, and ample provision made for holding the convention at that place.

From New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and many of the Southern States, the evidences multiply of a determination to make one strong, united, telling effort, and we assure our readers that the Northwest will await the strain, and do her share in the good work.

All the delegates chosen, or substitutes, are requested to meet at the Recorder's Court room, on this (Saturday) evening, December 14th, at 7:30 o'clock to consult together and with the people interested on the best course to pursue at Cleveland.

All manufacturers of every kind are especially invited, and every citizen interested in having the national tax taken off the great labor interest of the country, is requested to meet with the delegates, and by their counsel and support make them to feel they are sustained by the whole people.

Congress is in session; the people in all large places, East, West, North and South, are moving and all eyes are turned towards Chicago as the leading city of the Northwest, looking for a large delegation to Cleveland, of resolute men. Let them not be disappointed. Let us have a good large meeting this evening.

F. W. GATES, Chairman.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Portrait of Mr. Greeley.—The publishers of the New York Tribune having received many inquiries from time to time, for a good likeness of the editor, have made an arrangement with Messrs. Derby & Miller to furnish copies of Ritchie's engraving, from a photograph by Brady, which will be sent to such subscribers to the Tribune as wish it on the conditions below. This is much the best likeness of Mr. Greeley that has been engraved. The print sells for $1. Each subscriber who sends $10 for the Daily, $4 for the Semi-Weekly, or $2 for the Weekly Tribune, the paper to be sent by mail, and who requests the engraving at the time of subscribing, will have a copy carefully mailed, post-paid, to his address. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies, or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. We do not propose this as a premium, but to gratify the many friends of the Tribune who feel a desire to possess a good likeness of its founder.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.—Weekly Tribune.—Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers, $2.00; mail subscribers, clubs of five, $9.00; ten copies, or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each, $1.70; twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers, $34.00; ten copies, to one address, $16.00; twenty copies, to one address, $30.00. An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten. For sale by all newsmen.

Semi-Weekly Tribune.—Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers, $4.00; mail subscribers, 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers, $7.00; mail subscribers, 5 copies or over, for each copy, $3.00. Persons remitting for 10 copies $30.00, will receive an extra copy six months. Persons remitting for fifteen copies $45.00, will receive an extra copy one year. For $100.00 we will send thirty-four copies and the Daily Tribune.

The New York Daily Tribune is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at $10 per year; $5 for six months. The Tribune Almanac for 1868 will be ready in January, 1868. Price twenty cents; seven for a dollar. Terms, cash in advance. Drafts on New York, or Post Office orders, payable to the order of the Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address The Tribune, New York.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

Children Teething.—The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.—A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists.

Agents wanted—Call at the Union House, near the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad depot, every evening from 4 to 9 p. m. for one week, and see for yourselves an article of real utility, and sells well in the winter. R. R. [illegible]

Drug Store for Sale.—A well established business and handsome outfit. For particulars apply immediately to A. T. Callaham, Real Estate Agent, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Trix, Trix, Trix.—A new and beautiful perfume for the hands. A novel and dainty article, having an immense sale by all druggists and dealers in fancy goods.

We have great pleasure in drawing the attention of parents to Dyrenfurth's Classical College as being one of the best, if not the best, educational institution in the Western States.

[illegible] Window Shades [illegible]

WEATHER REPORTS.

Heavy Fall of Snow at the East—Railroad Operations Partially Suspended.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Dec. 13.

During the storm of the past two days, snow has fallen to the depth of nine inches. Freight trains on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road were all discontinued yesterday on account of the snow. The road between Wellsville and Alliance was completely blocked. Passengers for Cleveland were sent over the Fort Wayne Road, via Alliance. Trains on the Lawrence Branch and Erie & Pittsburgh road were also delayed several hours. There will be no trains run from Youngstown this morning. Engines have been sent up to break the road.

This morning is clear and cold. The ice has been running in the Ohio for several days. The river still remains low and no boats are running.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The storm which set in night before last abated at an early hour this morning. The city car routes were so blocked up as to render navigation impossible on some of the routes, and irregular on others, and the trains on most of the railroads leading to the city were delayed.

MADISON, Dec. 13.—The lakes are now frozen over, and skating is lively. The weather has been very cold for the past few days. It has moderated some to-day, and there are prospects to-night of a heavy snowstorm.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—A heavy snowstorm commenced here early this morning, and has continued all day, with no indication of abatement. Weather very cold.

OTTAWA, C. W., Dec. 13.—Weather intensely cold. Thermometer 24 degrees below zero.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The snowstorm of yesterday still has a serious effect on the railroads. The Western mails due yesterday arrived to-day. However, the mails which should have started last night left to-day. The storm East made less delay, but two trains ran off the track in Connecticut. The storm which abated here last night, continued at Boston to night.

Wm. Doane, a merchant of this city, died last night from the effects of exposure to the storm.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—Weather clear and cold. The heavy snow of yesterday blockaded the roads in all directions, and trains were behind time.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—A heavy storm began here about 11:30 this morning and continued till after dark. Four to six inches of snow has fallen. The trains on the railroads entering the city have all been delayed so far.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Midnight.—No Western mails have arrived since this morning.

CRIME.

Hotel Robbery in Milwaukee—Description of Two Murderers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.

The room of Mr. and Mrs. Benton, of the Benton Hotel, was entered and robbed last night of a gold watch and other valuables. Two men named Charles Earle and George Scott were arrested to-day, and confessed the robbery.

The man arrested at Laporte, Ind., and suspected of being one of the Tesch murderers, does not answer the description of either of the murderers. The proper description is as follows: One a tall man, about six feet high, dark complexion, spare face, moustache and whiskers, about twenty-five years of age, had on a low black felt hat, long black frock overcoat, dark checked pants. The other is a stout built man about twenty years old, smooth face, black and white checked pants and vest, very poor boots, cloth cap, and short sack coat.

Lynch Law in Southern Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Joseph Marshall, the negro arrested here on Wednesday, on suspicion of being one of the murderers of the German farmer, who was killed at Kinder's station, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, five or six miles above here, on Sunday last, was taken from the custody of Constable Byrne, in Venice, a little town about three miles north of here, on the opposite side of the river, at nine o'clock last night, by a mob of Germans, and hung to a tree. Marshall acknowledged being present when the murder was committed, but charged the act upon his companion, Anderson Reid, who is still at large.

Robbery of a Bank Clerk in the Streets of New York—Six Hundred Thousand Dollars in Checks and Five Hundred Dollars in Currency Taken.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The clearing house clerk of the Bank of the State of New York was robbed in the street of a satchel containing $600,000 in checks and $500 in currency, by two men in a sleigh, who beat him severely. The payment of the checks was stopped. The only loss to the bank is the currency.

FROM DES MOINES.

Snow Storm—Progress on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Bridge—Work on the Road—The Pork and Grain Trade—Family Poisoned, etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Dec. 13.

A furious snow storm has been raging here to-day, and seems to be a general thing throughout the State.

The bridge of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, across the river at this place, is progressing rapidly. The trestle work for the first span is now in. The bridge was framed in Chicago, and is now on the ground ready for putting up. It is 720 feet long, and will be one of the finest bridges in the West. It will be completed in four weeks, when track-laying will be commenced to the west. Forty miles of the road is now nearly ready for ties and rails, and a heavy force is still working.

The pork and grain trade are active here, farmers following hogs early on account of the high price of corn.

A family were poisoned at Newton, Jasper Co., on the 11th by eating sausage made out of diseased pork, but are now better and considered out of danger and rapidly recovering.

Col. S. D. Nichols, Prosecuting Attorney of this Judicial District, was quite seriously injured at Panora, on Monday, by allowing his team to run away with him.

The Des Moines street railway is now laid to the base of Capitol Hill, and a mile of it will be in full operation inside of two weeks.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

A Denial—Proclamation to the Danish Islands—Earthquake Shocks in Honduras.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Herald's Havana special says: President Cabral has withdrawn the authority to negotiate on the part of his government to part with any portion of the Dominican territory. As ex-President Baez is said to be short of funds to carry out his [illegible] plans against Cabral, opinions of the former expect him to be willing to enter into negotiations with any power that will lend effective aid to his cause.

Advices from St. Thomas state that a royal Danish proclamation, couched in the most affectionate terms, has been addressed to the inhabitants of the possessions who are about to be loosed from their allegiance to the crown by transference of the Island to the United States. It has been arranged that the Island of St. Thomas will be delivered to the United States on the 1st proximo.

A passenger who arrived at Catalano on the 10th inst., by the schooner Carnaita, from Trujillo, Honduras, reports that severe shocks of an earthquake had been felt on the 26th of November, at Isabel, near the Gulf of Dulce. He reports also, that the Scaddella Key, in that gulf, had disappeared, and all the inhabitants were drowned.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 13—Evening.

Consols, 92⅛; 5-20s, 71 11-16; Illinois Central, 89½; Erie, 46¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 13—Evening.

Bonds, 76 11-16.

PARIS, Dec. 13—Evening.

Bullion in Bank of France, according to the regular weekly statement, has increased 14,000,000 francs. The rentes are weak.

PARIS, Dec. 13—Evening.

Rentes firmer and advanced.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—Evening.

Cotton—Sales for the week ending yesterday were 68,000 bales, of which 12,000 were export and 4,000 on speculation. Stock of 443,000 bales, of which 75,000 are American. Market to-day without improvement, except for cotton to arrive, which is firm. Middling uplands, 7¾d; to arrive, 7d; middling Orleans, 7¾d. Sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market dull, with a declining tendency.

Breadstuffs—Corn advanced 3d, closing firm at 49s 3d. Other articles unchanged.

Provisions—Bacon declined 1s; quoted at 49s for Cumberland; rest unchanged.

Produce—Sugar 3d lower; No. 12 at 26s. Spirits turpentine declined 3d and quoted at 27s 3d. Petroleum unchanged.

ANTWERP, Dec. 13.

Petroleum flat and prices nominal.

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

At the opening of the railway market, this morning, there was a good inquiry for stocks, and on Erie (common) and Michigan Southern values appreciated ¾ per cent. Soon afterwards large amounts of the former stock were thrown upon the market, which sent prices down ½ per cent. Michigan Southern and New York Central stocks were also a shade lower. [illegible]

Associated Press Report.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—MONEY—Easy and steady at 6@7 per cent for call loans.

STERLING—Firmer at 109⅝@109¾ in gold for first-class bills.

GOLD—Firmer, opening at 13¾, declining to 133⅛, and closing at 133⅜.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Without decided change. [illegible]

[illegible stock table]

MINING SHARES—The chief feature in the mining market was Quartz Hill, which declined to $12, and closed dull. Other changes unimportant.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $[illegible]; payments $[illegible]; balance, $[illegible].

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

BREADSTUFFS—Business in flour and wheat nearly suspended by the storm. Corn—Shippers were moderate buyers, and the detention of supplies of new advanced prices. Oats—Deemed firmer.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

SWINE—No receipts. Nominal at 7¾@8c.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

PROVISIONS—Better tone in hog products. Pork closed at $21.45, regular. Lard—Better bids, but unsettled, parties still apart. Bacon firmer.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio at 15½@17c, in gold. SUGAR—Lower and more active; fair to prime grocery at 11@11¼c.

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, by sail, 25,000 bu corn at 5¾d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.—The crude oil market is quoted at [illegible]; refined is dull and [illegible]; the only sale was 2,000 bbls, all this month, buyers' option at [illegible].

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Sales 100 brls at $[illegible] for choice spring X; $[illegible] for brownbest city XX held at $[illegible]; country do $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled. Morning board—Sales [illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Dull but unchanged; family, $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal, at $2.25 for No. 1 red; $2.15 for No. 2. Corn dull, at $[illegible]. Barley firm, at $[illegible].

COTTON—Rather firmer, at 15½c; holders ask 16c.

TOBACCO—Unchanged; not much done owing to the weather.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Market quiet and prices steady; XX spring $10.00@10.50; XX and XXX white $11.00@14.00.

GRAIN—Wheat, no transactions and market weak and nominal. [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white in bond at [illegible].

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat drooping; sales of amber at $[illegible] [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—TOBACCO—Easier; $[illegible] for light lugs to leaf.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Dull.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Nothing doing.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—COTTON—Steadier at 14½@15c. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—A shade better for [illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, December 8th, at the Tabernacle Church, by Rev. J. W. Healy, STEPHEN A. FAIRCHILD to ANNIE POWELL, all of Chicago.

In this city, December 10th, by Rev. J. W. Healy, of the Tabernacle Church, GEORGE W. EASTWOOD to DELILA R. THOMAS, both of Franklin Grove, Ill.

In this city, December 12th, by Rev. J. W. Healy, OSCAR M. HARRIS to E. GERTRUDE WRIGHT, all of this city.

At Battle Creek, Mich., on the evening of the 12th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Ellis Wishard, W. F. HARTUPEE, of Chicago, and NELLIE HARRIS, of Battle Creek.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 13th, of typhoid fever, Mr. W. F. LEONARD.

Norwalk, Conn., Gazette please copy.

In this city, Dec. 13th, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Jesse B. Sutton.

Funeral from 461 West Jackson-st., on Sunday, 15th, at 2½ p. m. The remains will be taken to St. Paul for interment.

In Concord, N. H., Nov. 23d, SELDEN F. WHITE, of the firm of White Brothers, of this city, aged 35 years.

Amusements

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers.

UNDINE MATINEE

At 2 o'clock to-day. Doors open at 1. Admission to all seats $1. No extra charge for reserving.

Jarrett & Palmer's

GRAND VIENNOISE BALLET.

The same magnificent scenery, the same delightful music and dances, the same performance as at night—no alteration.

TO-NIGHT, fourteenth performance of the immensely successful Spectacle,

UNDINE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST AFTERNOON AND EVENING OF

MR. & MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Saturday afternoon Matinee.

THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

Corney Magrath .... Mr. Barney Williams.

Kelly Nolan .... Mrs. Barney Williams.

Saturday evening,

ALL HALLOW EVE.

Rody O'Connor .... Mr. Barney Williams.

Kitty Killeen .... Mrs. Barney Williams.

YANKEE COURTSHIP.

Our Jemima .... Mrs. Barney Williams.

To conclude with

BARNEY THE BARON.

Barney O'Toole .... Mr. Barney Williams.

Saturday Afternoon, Williams Matinee.

Monday—Chicago's Favorite, JULIA DEAN.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Last night of the Great London Drama, played to crowded houses.

This (Saturday) afternoon, Dec. 14, at the GRAND MATINEE at 2½ o'clock, and also in the evening at 8 o'clock,

PALE JANET,

Or, The Murder at Red Marsh Farm.

Monday, (first time in America), a new London Play—a wonderfully effective drama—entitled

NOBODY'S SON.

AT LIBRARY HALL.

Young Men's Association Lecture.

The distinguished African Explorer,

MONS. P. B. DuCHAILLU,

Will deliver a Lecture entitled

"THE GORILLA—Its Habits and Natural Affinity to Man."

On MONDAY EVENING, December 16, Commencing at 8 o'clock.

This Lecture will be illustrated by BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTIVE PAINTINGS and CHARTS, painted in Paris expressly for this purpose, and will be one of the most interesting Lectures of the season.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale at the Library Rooms, Metropolitan Block.

SVEA SOCIETY.

FAIR AND ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THE

Sufferers by Famine in Sweden.

TURNER HALL.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Dec. 16th and 17th.

Music, Instrumental and Vocal; Prologue, Songs, Recitation, Tableaux, Lottery, &c.

[illegible]

UHLICH'S HALL,

Corner North Clark and Kinzie-sts.

Grand Soiree this Evening.

[illegible]

J. A. WEDGWOOD, Manager.

Auction Sales

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery, Glass, &c., AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

25 BRLS. NEW YORK WHITE SUGAR, 25 brls New York Coffee Sugar, 25 brls Molasses Sugar,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE OF

New, Second-hand & Rare Books,

AT AUCTION,

BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

44 AND 46 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

COMMENCING

Monday, Dec. 16, 1867, at 6½ o'clock P. M.,

And continuing every evening until all are sold.

This is the largest sale of Books ever offered in Chicago, comprising Eight Private Libraries, among which are many rare Books that have been a long time out of print. To be sold in the order of catalogue, for cash.

The catalogue is now ready, and can be obtained of the Auctioneers. Books open for inspection on the day of sale.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.,

3,000 Vols. Valuable Miscellaneous Books, by Catalogue.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES, BUFFALO OVERSHOES, YANKEE NOTIONS, BUCK GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, FUR GLOVES, CAPS, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF

WOOLLENS

AND TAILORING GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, December 18th, 1867, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st., will be sold a large and attractive assortment of

Cloths, Castors, Beavers, Chinchillas, Cloakings, Heavy Cassimeres, Coatings, Doeskins, Vestings, Italian Cloths.

And a General Assortment of TAILORING GOODS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE.

Dry Goods, &c., at Auction,

On THURSDAY, December 19, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, December 20, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

We have just received from the importers, in New York City, a large and most valuable lot of RICH and ELEGANT GOODS for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Such as 20 Gold Watches, Plate, Enamelled and Diamond-set Cases, with solid Gold Chains; 10 Gentlemen's Swiss Timekeepers, 18 karat Gold Cases, and self-winding, made by the most celebrated makers; a fine assortment of choice Albata Plated Ware, elegant Writing Desks, inlaid with Pearl and Gold; Work Boxes, Pearl Card Cases, some of them very costly; fine Bronze and Enamelled Opera Glasses; Venetian Cut-glass Goblets, Liquor Sets; elegant Jewelry, Diamond Sets, Pins and Rings, Emeralds, Pearl, Ruby and Garnet Sets, elegant Mantel Clocks, together with a great variety of other articles—all of which will be sold without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL PAINTINGS.

AT AUCTION.

We shall sell a large and fine collection of

OIL PAINTINGS,

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at Jevne & Almini's Gallery, Nos. 152 and 154 South Clark-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHRISTMAS SALE.

Diamonds, Gold Watches, Gold Watches Diamond Set, Silver Plated Ware,

Rich Bohemian and French Glassware, Rich China, Elegant Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, 1867, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 17th and 18th December, at 10 a. m., at

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 CLARK-ST.,

$50,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING,

Just Received from New York, for Positive Sale, without the least Reserve,

Including in part in Overcoats—Petersham, Scotch Cassimere, Whitney Beaver, Melton Black Beaver and other Cloths, Dress and Frock Coats, Pants and Vests, in Cloth and Cassimere. The above is a large assortment rarely equalled at Auction. Also a large and desirable stock of Youths' Clothing of every description. Undershirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Yankee Notions, &c.

The country trade will do well by attending this sale.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—MONDAY, DEC. 16TH, at 10 a. m., at

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 116 Clark-st.

We have just received from the East, and are instructed to sell without the least reserve,

50 CHESTS TEA,

Of the following choice brands: Bonefactor, Glenview, Queen May, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Oolong. Also a general assortment of Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. The trade are invited to sample the Teas, which are now in store.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

HORSES AT AUCTION.—I WILL hold regular Auction Sales of Horses, Buggies, Harness, &c., every Saturday, at the Avenue Stables, 46 Franklin-st., at 10 o'clock a. m., and on Saturdays at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Avenue Stables, corner of Randolph and Wabash-av. Orders from the Country will be promptly attended to. Bring on your Stock.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

HORSES AND BUGGIES

AT AUCTION.

Will sell this day, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Avenue Stable, 47 and 49 Wabash-av., one Top Buggy, one Horse, one pair fine Bay Mares, one Top Buggy, one Cutter.

C. C. TILDEN.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF

MISSOURI LAND

AT AUCTION.

I WILL SELL FOR CASH,

15,000 Acres of Choice Farming Land,

In lots to suit purchasers, on MONDAY, Dec. 16th, at 10 o'clock a. m., being the balance left from last sale. It must and will be sold. Title perfect.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer,

127 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

Maps and Plats can be seen at 123 South Clark-st., Room 26, until day of sale.

Boarding and Lodging.

4 Hubbard-court, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.—An unfurnished front parlor to rent, with good board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

9 South May-st.—Has recently changed hands. To rent with board, a very pleasant front chamber and other rooms.

9 South Peoria-st.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board and the comforts of a home, in a private family. Terms reasonable. Unexceptionable references required.

11 Park-av.—Pleasant room with good board. Also, 5 or 6 rooms to rent, for gentlemen only, at No. 13 Park-av. For information, call or address as above, or No. 44 Chamber of Commerce building.

18 Fourth-av.—A nicely furnished front room with stove, gas, closets, &c., to let, with board, for man and wife or two single gentlemen; close down town.

25 East Washington-st.—Three rooms, two furnished and one very elegant front room, unfurnished, with or without board.

26 East Washington-st.—To rent, with board, a front parlor and bedroom, unfurnished. Also, single room, furnished.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2—Pleasant rooms with board. Day boarders accommodated. Stable to rent in rear.

91 Third-av.—Furnished rooms to rent with board. Also, a few table boarders wanted.

107 South Halsted-st.—A pleasant front room with board, in a small family, for lady and gentleman. Also, a room for single gentleman. Very pleasantly located, and convenient to the cars. Terms moderate.

110 Madison-st.—Rooms with board.

112 Adams-st.—Finely furnished rooms, single or in suites, having hot and cold water in each, with first-class board. House furnished with all modern improvements. Everything complete and in good style.

112 East Jackson-st.—Two gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and first-class board.

215 South Clark-st., up stairs—Nicely furnished rooms with board, for gentlemen and wife, and single gentlemen. Also room for one young lady.

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished rooms with board. References required.

162 Michigan-av.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, and one for a single gentleman. Also, the same for two gentlemen who will room together. References required.

363 West Lake-st.—Boarders can be accommodated with rooms and board. References required. Address or apply as above.

364 Ohio-st.—Two pleasant furnished rooms on first floor, in a private boarding house, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Single rooms for gentlemen; three or four can be accommodated.

888 State-st.—In a private family, with pleasant rooms and all modern conveniences. Also, a suite of rooms to let, with board in the house.

925 Wabash-av.—Desirable suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, and two furnished rooms. House has modern improvements, and barn on the premises.

North Side, east of State and south of Ontario-sts.—A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen can have a furnished room in a private family. Address "B C," Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk from Post Office—One gentleman desiring home comfort, with pleasant room and first-class board, in a respectable family. Best references required. Address "C," P. O. Box 1336.

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—A Spotted Mare—[illegible] A liberal reward will be paid for her return or for information leading to her recovery. [illegible]

STRAYED—On Thursday night, a Dun or Cream-colored Mare, four black legs, black tail and mane, [illegible] North Franklin-st., or corner South Water and LaSalle-sts. DANIEL J. GALLOWAY.

STOLEN—Or Strayed—A Sorrel Mare, about [illegible] Address GEORGE ADAMS, Union Stock Yards.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Those new two-story and basement brick houses [illegible]

TO RENT—First-class house, 63 Park-av., one block from Union Park and [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished house No. [illegible] West [illegible] YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. [illegible]

TO RENT—The upper part of [illegible] Lake-st., consisting of 7 rooms, with kitchen and closets. [illegible]

TO RENT—Brick house, No. 1315 Indiana-av., 11 rooms, with modern improvements, and barn. Inquire of HOWE & BROWN, corner Clark and Twenty-second-sts.

TO RENT—Cottage, [illegible] North [illegible]-st., near the Milwaukee-av. street cars; [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

TO RENT—House and barn on South Side. House contains 7 rooms and large basement. [illegible] Inquire of M. D. CLANCY, 751 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—House No. 239 Ontario-st., containing 8 rooms, with furniture. Rent moderate. Inquire of [illegible] CLARK, Fullerton Block, Dearborn-st., Room 19, up stairs.

TO RENT—A nice house, in good order, of 9 rooms, pantry and closets, suitable for boarders, at 223 Washington-st. Rent monthly, in advance.

TO RENT—A two-story frame house, 8 rooms, between Randolph and Washington-sts., convenient distance from business, good location, furnished or otherwise. Rent $50 per month. Apply at 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A first-class boarding house, No. 222 East Washington-st. And a part of the furniture for sale, if desired. For particulars call at the house.

TO RENT—On Twelfth-st., a 6-room cottage, with ice chamber, barn, closets and pantry, water in kitchen. Inquire at 164 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—On Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., a new two story house, nine rooms, marble mantels, closets, water, &c. A good residence at a bargain. 93 Washington-st., Rooms 12 and 13.

TO RENT—A suite of pleasant rooms, and part of furniture for sale cheap, at 92 Washington-st. Apply at BENNETT'S Bathing House, corner State and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—A large furnished front room, with closet, to two or four gentlemen, at 188 Ohio-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A nice front parlor suitable for gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen. Inquire at 21 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—A large front room, unfurnished, and two small furnished rooms, at 160 State-st. Also, one to rent, with board, at 100 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—Without Board—Furnished rooms, with gas, stoves, and attended to. Large parlor for two or four gentlemen; also, single rooms, at 23 Michigan-av., or 12 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Two front rooms—$5 per month with small amount of furniture for sale, on West Side. For particulars, call at 83 West Madison-st., in basement.

TO RENT—A very pleasant front sleeping room, furnished, suitable for gentlemen only. Also single rooms without board. Apply at 226½ State-st.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room, furniture, bedding, stove and everything, new and elegant, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at the house, 148 State-st.

TO RENT—A furnished room, without board, or with partial board, in a private family, within one-half block of street cars. Inquire at 114 Hubbard-st., between Green and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—Very nice furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a good brick house, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, centrally located, 151 Fourth-av. Good board, if desired.

TO RENT—At 184 North Reuben-st., 6 rooms, for $12 per month; 4 rooms, $9; 3 rooms and pantry, $7.50, in advance; 3 rooms on Hubbard-st., $7 per month. Inquire at 352 Halsted-st., corner of Ada.

TO RENT—A pleasant room, with or without board, to a gentleman, where there are no other boarders. Address "WEST SIDE," Tribune office.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Second and fourth floors of 88 Michigan-av., 25x125, well lighted and very desirable for jobbing trade. AUSTIN, CLAPP & CO.

TO RENT—On or before Jan. 1st, in a first-class neighborhood, a new store, with dwelling attached, and barn throughout. Inquire on the premises, 331 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—The lofts of store Nos. 102 and 104 Michigan-av. These are the most desirable rooms in the city, and will be rented low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises, of WM. B. LOVEJOY & CO.

TO RENT—An elegant brick store and basement, and first-class retail grocery fixtures for sale, at a low rate; a grocery to be opened. The location is a good one for retail trade. Two opportunity is only offered for a few days. Apply to J. W. MARSHALL, Room 5, No. 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—Second and third floors of a large store, well adapted to the jobbing trade. Located on Lake-st., west side of Post Office. Possession given 1st of January. Address P. O. Box 780.

TO RENT—Two first-class offices in third story of store 169 Washington-st. Inquire of NUTT & BROOKS, 25 Clark-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—Large water power grist and saw-mills in Northern Indiana. For particulars apply to W. H. UNDERHILL, 116 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By J. Tripp, Agent, 308 Division-st., one corner house and lot on Clybourn-av., price $[illegible]; one corner house and lot on Sedgwick-st., price $[illegible]; one corner house and lot on Wesson-st., price $[illegible]; lots on Larrabee and Wesson-sts., price $[illegible]; $[illegible], small payment down, balance four years' credit.

FOR SALE—Several of those new cottages yet unsold. A nice, new house, containing hall, parlor, dining room, two bedrooms, pantry and kitchen, with basement and cistern, [illegible] Apply to JOSEPH TRIPP, Agent, corner Twenty-fifth and State-sts.

FOR SALE—House and lot, No. 48 Ann-st., West Division, [illegible] two-story frame house, [illegible] J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On South Peoria-st., between Adams and Jackson, a nice, new two-story frame house, with brick basement, lot 25x125 feet, all modern improvements. [illegible] J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new, neat frame cottage house of 6 rooms, and lot 50 feet front, on Hammond-st., within one block of the North Clark-st. street cars, near Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cottage and lot, No. 43 North Peoria-st., $3,100; two-story houses, Nos. 52, 54 and 56 North Peoria-st., cottage, 100 North Green-st. [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two-story and basement brick house, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; furnace, bath room, &c. $9,500. H. C. MOREY & CO., 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—One house and lot, No. 684 State-st., north of Fourteenth-st. Price $[illegible]. Time given if desired. WARREN & GOODRICH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—20 acres on Halsted-st., north of [illegible] [illegible] feet on Wentworth-av., south of and adjoining city limits. At the price asked this is the cheapest property now in market. [illegible] 8 feet on Prairie-av., cor. Thirty-second-st., east front, at a bargain. [illegible] on Prairie-av., north of Douglas-place. [illegible] on Calumet-av., bet. Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., east front. [illegible] on West Madison, near Reuben. [illegible] brick house on Calumet-av., south of Twenty-fifth-st. New frame house and lot on Jackson-st., near Morgan. Price $4,000. House and barn, with large lot, 80x125, on Washington-st., near Reuben, at a bargain.

A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A fine lot on Madison-st., 60 feet west of Leavitt-st., 42x124 feet, south front. Only $1,800 if taken immediately—much below its value. WARREN & GOODRICH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Jos. Tripp, Agent, 308 Division-st., one beautiful corner lot on Townsend-st., 50 by 125, price $[illegible]; [illegible]

FOR SALE—100 feet running from Meagher-st. to Catharine, near Canal. A valuable site for business, near the river and the junction of most of the principal railroads. Apply to H. A. WHITE, 20 Larmon Block.

FOR SALE—No. 295 Clark-st., lot 20x100. Price $12,000. No. 299 Clark-st., lot 20x100. Price $17,000. WARREN & GOODRICH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—10 acres in Sec. 23, 39, 14, west of the Chicago University, is offered for a few days at a great bargain. Larmon Block, Room 7. ENOS AYRES.

FOR SALE—8 lots on Washington and Warren-sts., west of the limits, at a great bargain, if sold together and for cash. A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Parties looking at particular tracts in the city, with a view to purchase, and who are unacquainted with the owners, may be materially assisted in their wishes, by calling on GEORGE A. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Agent, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A fine lot on Calumet-av., 50 feet south of Twenty-second-st., on favorable terms. WARREN & GOODRICH, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Illinois, 260 acres, of which 150 is a fine grove of timber on the tract, all fenced, good house and barn, all in good order, well watered, living water, good orchard and small fruits, 14 miles from railroad depot, 45 miles from Chicago, and is in all respects a very desirable farm. Price low, and long time on a great part of the purchase money.

Also, for sale, a large number of other farms, from 40 to 1,000 acres each, variously improved, worth from $20 and up per acre—some on five years' time and over.

Also, unimproved lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan.

J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near Post Office.

TO RENT—At Hinsdale, 15 miles from Chicago on the C. B. & Q. R. R., a farm of 220 acres, very suitable for a dairyman. A milk train passes the farm daily. With a responsible party I will make a favorable arrangement for a term of years. Inquire at 118 Clark-st., from 9 to 12, or address O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—A first-class farm of 348 acres, 40 miles from Chicago. Address W. L. PEASE, First National Bank, Elgin, Ill.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Thursday evening, on State or Randolph-st. cars, a Lady's Gold Watch. The finder will be amply rewarded on leaving it at 148 South Wabash-av.

LOST—On the cars of the M. C. R. R., or somewhere on the track, between Twenty-second-st. and depot, a Gentleman's Satchel, containing papers, &c., marked "J. C. FARNSWORTH." On returning the same to 110 Randolph-st. the finder will be rewarded.

LOST—Near the Post Office, a Rule, marked "S. Y. AYLOR." Please return to Tribune office. A suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—A small-sized bay horse, with harness on, from No. 37 North Carpenter-st., about 7 p. m., Thursday, 12th, inst. The finder will be liberally rewarded on return to the above number. LYMAN WILSON.

FOUND—A Bay Horse, medium size, black mane and tail. Owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. WM. A. MURPHY, SON & CO., Coal Dealers, Twelfth-st. bridge.

TAKEN UP—Left, at the Stable 659 North Wells-st., three weeks ago, a sorrel horse. The owner can have it by proving property and paying charges. C. H. NIEMANN.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Carriages—Open and top buggies, [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

WANTED—Life Insurance solicitors. [illegible]

WANTED—W. E. George Co., 120 and 122 Lake-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A good, steady, temperate [illegible]

WANTED—A good steady man to go [illegible]

WANTED—A competent cook man—One [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, a single young man, a Mahogany store. Apply to [illegible]

WANTED—New York salesman in a large Notion, Hosiery, and White Goods House [illegible] Address "G. A. B.," 121 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—One or two energetic life insurance canvassers to work in this city, for an active and reliable Eastern Company. Persons who have some knowledge of the business, and are possessed of the proper qualifications, can make a handsome salary. Address, with full name, &c., "ASSURANCE," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good boy to do office work, must write a fair hand. Apply at 51 Chamber of Commerce.

TRADES.

WANTED—A good cabinet-maker for all kinds of work, to whom constant employment will be given. None but steady men need apply. Address YEOMAN, B & CO., P. O. Box 276, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—A good horse-shoer. Apply at 84 North Franklin-st., corner Indiana.

WANTED—Several job printers at the Republican office in Omaha, immediately.

WANTED—A good blacksmith to go a short distance in the country. A good horse-shoer. Apply at 263½ South Clark-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A girl to tend in a bakery; one that is used to business; no other need apply. Address "BAKERY," Tribune office.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—An American or German girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 920 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A girl that can cook, wash and iron, in a small family. Apply at corner of Hoyne and West Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, at 331 Huron-st. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in small family—must be a good washer and ironer—with references. Apply at 748 Wabash-av., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A good careful girl, 14 or 15 years old, to take care of a child. Apply at 249 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do housework in a family of four. Apply at Room 5, No. 125 Dearborn-st., after 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A young girl to help do general housework, one that can make herself at home with the family, at 73 South Green-st., near Madison.

WANTED—Girl for dining-room or chamber work. Must be neat, capable and well recommended. Apply corner of North Dearborn and Maple-sts.

WANTED—In a private family, two girls, one for kitchen work, the other for second work and to assist in the care of a child. Apply at 107 Loomis-st.

WANTED—Good cook and general house servant at 1166 Prairie-av.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters, expressmen, bartenders, teamsters and laborers. Apply at 104 Randolph-st., Room 14. Applicants by mail address J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1797, enclosing 10 cents for particulars.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$225 a month—Fifteen new articles for agents. Address, H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—$15 per day warranted. Expenses paid. Circulars free. J. S. HAYES, Great Falls, N. H.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Any person having a medium-sized alcohol still for sale, will find a purchaser by addressing "X," Tribune office.

WANTED—To buy a good office desk and counters. Apply at 114 Randolph-st.

WANTED—20 experienced lady canvassers of good address, to canvass in this city for a new article of merit, [illegible] needed by every lady. Apply at No. 4 Berlin Block, corner State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—Night Scavenger—If you want to have your privy vaults cleaned at $6 per load, call on CHAS. KUNE, P. O. Box 849.

WANTED—A few smart men, to sell one of the latest curiosities. $20 weekly can be made by any one. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address Miss LAURA LAWRENCE, P. O. Box 443, Chelsea, Mass.

WANTED—Goods to sell on commission, in Springfield and vicinity, for some first-class houses in Chicago. A large grocery house will do, &c. A safe business, and [illegible] The undersigned can speak fluently and correspond in the English, French and German languages. He would like to accept a position in a large house, where some brains, business qualities and application to business would be required. [illegible] Address J. KUNZ, care of A. Jonvaux, P. O. Box 1907, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—To loan a few thousand dollars, or advance on warehouse receipts of grain, lard, pork, &c. Apply at Room 1, Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—To loan money on houses on good security. Inquire of [illegible] WISNER, Room 4, No. 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—Any party having money to loan on chattel mortgages, or other good securities, please address "MONEY," Tribune office.

WANTED—Your Destiny—If you like to know your future correctly, go and consult MADAME ALWIN, the greatest and most celebrated astrologer and clairvoyant physician. She will tell the past, present and future, and will give the name of the lady or gentleman you will marry. [illegible] 347 South Clark-st., two doors south of Harrison-st.

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy a two-story frame dwelling or a house and lot, on the West Side, worth from $3,000 to $4,000. SAML. GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—By January 1st, a house of about six rooms, on South Side; vicinity of Cottage Grove preferred. Rent must be moderate. Address, stating terms, "J. M.," P. O. Box 5098.

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three rooms, for gentleman and wife, suitable for housekeeping, located on North Side east of State-st. Terms must be moderate and the rooms desirable. Address, stating terms, "R. R. T.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—One room, or parlor and bedroom, for occasional occupancy, by two gentlemen who live out of town. Accommodations must be good. Address "ROOMS," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished boarding house on South Side, north of Jackson-st. Address, stating terms and location, "L," P. O. Box 1897.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—One-half or the whole interest in the well-known Club Rooms and Restaurant at 135 Dearborn-st., with valuable lease and fixtures. Sale must be effected at once, owing to continued ill health. Apply to DAVID RUNNION, 135 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Grist mill, three run of stone, good water power, 160 miles from Chicago. Terms easy. Price $5,000. Address J. TIMOTHY KELLOGG, McGregor, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Or exchange—For real estate or city property, one of the finest exhibitions of tableau paintings ever exhibited in the country, consisting of fifty sectional paintings, covering upwards of fifteen thousand feet of canvas, all new and in perfect condition. Parties desirous of examining them with the view of purchasing, will please call at Room No. 11 Masonic Temple, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a retail grocery store, situated in one of the best localities in the city, and now doing a large and paying business. The proprietor, being about to engage in the wholesale trade, will sell to a good party on reasonable terms. Address "F. T.," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—One of the best flouring mills within 100 miles of Chicago. Will be sold at a bargain. For particulars address C. T. LEE, Real Estate Agent, Dowagiac, Mich.

FOR SALE—Drug store, sale room and lot, stock complete and in good order, building new, no opposition. Sales good. Good chance for a physician. For particulars, address "J. M.," Drawer G, Manito, Ill.

FOR SALE—Grocery Store—The building, stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery, near Union Park. Established over two years, and has never changed hands. Capital required, about $[illegible]. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at 673 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—My shops, in Galesburg, Ill., containing engine, planers, lathes, saws, boring machine, forges, tools, &c., all in good condition. Address JOHN McFARLAND, Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—The whole or one-half interest in one of the best vegetable and poultry stands in the city. But small capital required. Apply to or address M. WHITE, National Hotel, corner Washington and Wells-sts.

FOR SALE—$400 will buy a half interest in a specialist's practice, well established, in the city. Partner attending outside business only. Address "BUSINESS," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Grocery—Business well established, good stock of goods, fixtures, horse, wagon, &c. A liberal concession will be made from cost, as I must give my attention to other business. Apply to J. N. BROWN, 154 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—Millinery store, near Chicago, finest location in the place, doing a good business. Good reasons for selling. Address P. O. Box 132, White Pigeon, Mich.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 meat market, with horse, wagon, family rooms, &c., at $[illegible]. HARRY E. DANFORD & CO., Room 18 No. 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—First-class family grocery store, doing a large business and well located in Chicago. Apply to J. W. HEDENBERG, 14 Lombard Block, near Post Office.

FOR SALE—One-third interest in a wholesale grocery house, doing a large business. Profits over $[illegible]. Cash capital required, $[illegible]. Address, with real name, "X Y Z," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of a cigar, fruit and confectionery store, in a good location. Inquire at 117 East Madison-st.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new, portable engines, boilers and mills; also, stationary new and second-hand, and new shafting, [illegible] machinery and supplies. [illegible] HENRY TOOL & CO. Machinery Depot, removed to 58 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12-horse power portable engines, nearly new, cheap for cash. [illegible] Machinery Depot, 68 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's machinery, at lowest cash prices. Second-hand surfacing, [illegible] W. K. MANNING, 135 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] large, staunch upright engine, about [illegible] horse power [illegible] Inquire of GEORGE T. SMITH, 274 South Water-st.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a young lady, in a private family in South or North Division, within twenty minutes' walk of Lake-st. Would prefer to share room. References exchanged. Address "B," Tribune office.

BOARD—And lodging, convenient to the Post Office wanted. Address through the Post Office, [illegible]

BOARD—With single room, on South Side, [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] competent bookkeeper [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] J. ENGLISH, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man [illegible] acquainted in the hardware business, [illegible] Address "A," Tribune office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By two [illegible] in a hotel or boarding house [illegible] at 130 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do housework or second work. [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—For cooking and washing, [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new and [illegible] STODDARD & CO., 103 Washington-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell CLARK'S INDELIBLE PENCIL. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To travel and [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, [illegible] Clark's Indelible Pencil. [illegible] Sole Western Agent, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Great reduction in price. The best inducements to agents ever offered. [illegible] GEO. F. CRAM'S, 134 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Extraordinary inducements. [illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $20 per day [illegible] J. W. CHAPPELL, Lombard Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 per day. Permanent employment. Crowell's [illegible] SCISSOR SHARPENER. [illegible] G. W. CROWELL & CO.

AGENTS—Wanted—If you want money, for the winter, send to your address. [illegible] SAMSONS, WHITE & CLARK, Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE. By General L. C. Baker. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—A Christmas Gift—[illegible] Beecher Stowe, Rev. H. W. Beecher, [illegible] WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the best thing out—AMERICAN WRINGING MACHINE. [illegible] R. R. LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—First-class men to sell LOSSING'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, containing over 2,000 Illustrations. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the [illegible] CLARKE & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the [illegible] WELLS' EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—A few more good agents [illegible] J. HOLLAND & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—One chance in a thousand. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—The Great [illegible] SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] RICHARDSON & CO., Publishers, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible] JONES BROTHERS & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. [illegible] THE AMERICAN [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For Lamb's Family Knitting Machine. [illegible] BRANSON, 90 Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—The best thing [illegible] FRENCH, 207 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For our new and valuable works, just out. [illegible] J. PATTEN FITCH, 90 Washington-st., Chicago.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Patent—[illegible] F. O. Box 4300.

FOR SALE—To Packers, Coopers and Distillers—A large lot of [illegible] JONES & CHAPIN'S lumber yard, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A Propeller—Carries [illegible] Apply to KELLEY & MORRIS, Room 1 [illegible]

FOR SALE—At No. 103 Dearborn-st., [illegible] Peanuts, hickory nuts and chestnuts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—St. Luke's Church, on the corner of Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av. [illegible] REV. H. N. COLE, on the premises [illegible]

FOR SALE—One black and tan dog pup, [illegible] months old, weighs 5 pounds, at [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease (18 months to run) of a large boarding house, on Washington-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Apply to E. [illegible] HILL, 29 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Pianos, on weekly or monthly payments. [illegible] GAYMAN & HENNER, Monroe-st., Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Insurance Stock—$5,000 in [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Fifth National Bank.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a profitable business, [illegible] one week, A. STUART, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a provision and fruit market. [illegible] J. H. BRAYNARD & CO., 160 [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a well-established wholesale tobacco business, with a capital of from $4,000 to $6,000. [illegible] "TOBACCO," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—An active or silent partner wanted, to deal in the [illegible] H. E. SWIFT, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old-established business, [illegible] Room 14, or address P. O. Box 123.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the wool business. [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In one of the best paying businesses in the city. [illegible] Apply at once at [illegible] Madison-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—At No. 19 LaSalle-st., Room 8, with four to five hundred dollars, in a good paying business.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Two cousins, aged [illegible] wish a few young lady correspondents. [illegible] FRANK CLIFFORD, [illegible]

PERSONAL—If Dr. Wallace Wood will correspond with "EMMA," [illegible]

PERSONAL—A young man, [illegible] [illegible] "F J F," Chicago Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A lady stranger in the city, aged twenty-seven years, [illegible]

Pianos

WANTED—I want a good [illegible]

FOR SALE—New and [illegible]

THE NEWS.

[illegible] in New York on Saturday [illegible]

[illegible] journals throughout the [illegible] endorse the action of the [illegible] Executive Committee in [illegible] as the place for holding the [illegible] National Convention.

[illegible] called Dale City is being built [illegible], thirty-five miles west of Cheyenne [illegible] Pacific Railroad. It consists [illegible] fifteen buildings, and others [illegible] Gold has been discovered in the [illegible].

[illegible] Banner asserts that, at an [illegible] Johnson will issue an address [illegible] that he is not a candidate for [illegible] Banner also states that he will [illegible] at Nashville, at the close of [illegible].

George B. McClellan has accepted [illegible] engineer of a line of horse [illegible] to be constructed in Paris. The [illegible] in Europe, after having [illegible] seems to be thus accepted.

[illegible] in England are reported to be [illegible] to the whole population, one in [illegible] in Holland, one in 163,000; in the [illegible] one in 100,000; in Austria, [illegible] in Spain, one in 4,000, and in the [illegible].

[illegible] Bulletin, of New Orleans, [illegible] the head of "A Startling Fact," that [illegible] Bilgour left its wharf in that [illegible] with one hundred bales of cotton, [illegible] to New York, via Cairo, Chicago [illegible] Central Railroad (Blue Line), at [illegible] all rail. Time guaranteed ten days.

[illegible]field (Ill.) Register, through a [illegible] of Olney, suggests Hon. Sam. S. [illegible] present Representative in Congress [illegible] District, as the Copperhead [illegible] Governor of this State. The Cairo [illegible] next to Allen, the favorite of the [illegible] prefers Marshall.

[illegible] despatch from Mount Vernon, [illegible] paper, announces that on [illegible] wife of Aaron Rowe, of that place, [illegible] husband with five children at one [illegible] boys and two girls. The despatch [illegible] mother and children are doing as [illegible] nothing extraordinary had taken place. [illegible] about three miles south of Mount [illegible].

[illegible] of the Cheyenne Leader says: [illegible] we arrived upon the bank of Crow [illegible] now stands the city brewery. Near [illegible] where now stands General Stevenson's [illegible] house, was then a party of hostile [illegible] from the Cheyenne nation. They [illegible] and were scampering about, hither [illegible] kept at a respectful distance from [illegible] what a mighty change has come over [illegible] wild!"

[illegible] already started candidates for [illegible] the Eighth Indiana District, and the [illegible] formidable, as follows: James N. [illegible] Blake, of Miami; J. U. Pettit, [illegible] of Wabash; Asbury Steele, of [illegible] Pratt, Horace P. Biddle and Thos. [illegible] of Cass; James O'Brien and D. C. [illegible] Hamilton; Judge Green, of Tipton; [illegible] of Madison; W. R. Kistler, of [illegible].

[illegible] information has been received [illegible] from Spain that the Spanish Government [illegible] a formal offer to the American [illegible] Madrid, to sell the islands of Cuba [illegible] to the United States. The sum [illegible] $[illegible],000 in gold. The terms are [illegible] down on the formal transfer, $50,000,000 [illegible] and the third $50,000,000 in six years. [illegible] is to be paid all claims from slave-[illegible] their slaves. Much excitement prevails [illegible] over the news, but the general [illegible] among some of the oldest families, [illegible].

[illegible] Legislature of New Mexico assembled [illegible] on the 2d instant. Upon taking the [illegible] the friends of Hon. Francisco [illegible] Republican candidate for Congress, [illegible] to every office in both Houses. Upon [illegible] it was ascertained that in the [illegible] Representatives there are 21 Chaves [illegible] and 5 Clever Democrats, and in the [illegible] Chaves and 5 for Clever—on joint [illegible] Republicans to 9 Democrats. This [illegible] to the political status of the [illegible] New Mexico. The Republicans have [illegible] Territorial Club, and they are [illegible] the Territory shall be loyal.

[illegible] up of the outer walls of [illegible] Prison has caused great excitement. [illegible] The morning journals all commend [illegible] and they are unanimous in the [illegible] the time for lenity towards the Fenians [illegible]. The Times is particularly severe: "Let there be no clemency for Fenians [illegible] which is a mixture of treason and assassination." The number killed by the explosion [illegible] about forty are badly injured. Burke [illegible] two Fenians who were in Clerkenwell [illegible] the explosion took place, were respited [illegible] before a Bow street officer for examination [illegible] both protested that they knew [illegible] of the explosion.

[illegible] Committee of the New York Constitutional [illegible] has reported in favor of authorizing [illegible] Legislature of that State to sell the salt [illegible] belonging to the State, at Syracuse, and [illegible] tax or royalty of three cents per bushel [illegible] manufactured until such sale is made. [illegible] Constitution of 1821, the State imposed [illegible] cents per bushel upon salt. This [illegible] and the duty reduced to one cent [illegible] and the constitution of 1846 prohibited [illegible] of the works. The report shows that [illegible] been proactive of much revenue [illegible] to their value. Whether the [illegible] of three cents a bushel is more than [illegible] will be seen, it will be made apparent, [illegible] sale will relieve the State of [illegible] of property which would prove [illegible] productive in the hands of individuals [illegible].

[illegible] New England—complete stagnation [illegible] in all kinds of manufacturing industry [illegible] New Haven more men are out of employment [illegible] at any previous time in the last [illegible] Manufacturers are reducing or have [illegible] their forces, and it is a difficult matter [illegible] a workman to obtain employment. [illegible] Several of the largest factories in [illegible] are running upon three-quarters [illegible] have stopped entirely. In Maine [illegible] factories of Biddeford have cut down the [illegible] Cocheco Manufacturing Company at [illegible] reduced the pay of the operatives ten [illegible] The woollen mill in Littleton has [illegible] ten per cent from wages of laborers. [illegible] woollen mills are running upon [illegible] time. In Manchester twelve and a [illegible] upon the dollar is the tax of some of [illegible] and in many other places similar [illegible] are daily occurring, either in the [illegible] prices or time of labor.

DISASTERS.

Child Scalded to Death.

[illegible] Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 14.

[illegible] afternoon a boy by the name of [illegible] aged five or six years, residing in [illegible] accidentally slipped, and fell into a [illegible] hot water which his mother had left [illegible] the floor, and was so badly scalded [illegible] this afternoon.

Explosion of a Gun Factory, a Flour Mill and a Marble Establishment—Loss of Guns—Several Persons Injured.

[illegible] Penn., Dec. 14.—This morning between 1 o'clock a fire broke out in the [illegible] Gun Works, resulting in the [illegible] of the gun works, the flour store of D. [illegible] and the marble works of R. A. Calville. [illegible] number of loaded guns were in the gun [illegible] and the fire soon reached, discharging [illegible] in every direction, riddling with bullets the [illegible] in the vicinity. Antoine Keck, a boy [illegible] years old, was mortally wounded. Conductor [illegible] of the Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible] shattered; injuries not dangerous. [illegible] were injured—names not ascertained. [illegible] not ascertained, but will be heavy.

Giving Away of a Reservoir—Railroad Track Washed Away.

[illegible], Mass., Dec. 14.—The reservoir in [illegible] gave way last night, washing away one [illegible] or more of the Boston, Hartford & [illegible] railroad track and embankment. It was [illegible] by a man who was aroused from sleep [illegible] floating down stream. He managed [illegible] himself and family and awakened the [illegible] proceeded, fortunately before the train arrived, [illegible] which was due at 5 o'clock in the morning, [illegible] a serious accident.

Destruction of a College Boarding House.

[illegible], O., Dec. 14.—The principal boarding [illegible] of Bethany College, at Bethany, West [illegible] was burned this morning at 3 o'clock. [illegible] $16,000; value, $15,000. It will cause [illegible] in the college, as ample accommodations [illegible] for the students are found in other [illegible] The fire caught from a defective [illegible] personal property of the students [illegible] not ascertained.

[illegible] Destroyed in Newark, N. J.

[illegible], Dec. 14.—A. L. Dunnell's wrapping [illegible] between South Orange and Milburn, [illegible] destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $30,000. [illegible] insured.

Marine Disaster.

[illegible], Dec. 14.—The schooner C. G. Alvord, [illegible] from Detroit to this port, with wheat, is [illegible] on Burlington beach, at the head of Lake [illegible].

CALIFORNIA.

Reciprocity Treaty Between the United States and Hawaiian Islands—Republican Nomination for United States Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The Chamber of Commerce adopted the committee's report favorable to ratification of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, a memorial to Congress that in view of the commercial interests of the [illegible] that will be largely promoted by the ratification of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, and considerations having reference to the [illegible] and security of our national [illegible] on the Pacific Ocean demand its ratification [illegible].

The Republican caucus has nominated Judge Brown, of [illegible] Costa, United States Senator, and the Union [illegible] for President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The Democratic caucus has taken no nominations for [illegible] Senator, and adjourned without a [illegible] John Nugent will probably be taken [illegible] the candidate to-morrow night.

CRIME.

Arraignment of Van Solen for the Murder of Dr. Harcourt.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 14.

[illegible] Van Solen was arraigned, yesterday, for the murder of Dr. Harcourt, and pleaded not guilty. [illegible] endeavored to quash the indictment. [illegible] He is now endeavoring to have the [illegible] until the next term of court [illegible] in the spring.

Fires and Burglaries in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—The cold weather and depression are producing the usual results. A number were assaulted by garrotters last night, [illegible] and robbed of her month's wages. [illegible] entered the residence of Jacob Vogel [illegible] and stole a [illegible] [illegible] came down and escaped.

Store Robbery in Boston.

[illegible], Dec. 14.—The store of Grinnell & [illegible] Kilby street, was robbed on Thursday [illegible] of [illegible] worth of furs.

Meeting to be Held in Boston.

[illegible], Dec. 14.—A meeting is to be held in [illegible] Hall next Wednesday night, to consider [illegible] General Grant's [illegible].

WASHINGTON.

Character of the Delegates in Attendance at the Late Whiskey Conference.

Large Number of Candidates for the Commissionership of Patents.

The President Preparing a Veto on the District Civil Rights Bill.

Frauds on the Government in the Purchase of Ordnance During the War.

Programme of Business in Congress for the Coming Week.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. [illegible]

THE LATE WHISKEY CONFERENCE.

A list of the leading firms represented in the late Whiskey Convention has been published. Among them are several of the most honorable establishments in the country, embracing a number of leading chemical and manufacturing and large storehouses. A few were here who, though owning large distilleries, have run them for a long time because they could not compete with others in the market and be honest; but after all these exceptions are made there remained a majority whose distilleries, either now, or have been, under seizure, or own special lots of whiskey which have been seized. There were besides a number whose distilleries or liquor will soon be in the hands of the government. In the persons of one or another nearly all classes of frauds on the revenue in whiskey are represented, New York standing highest on the list.

ANOTHER INVENTION SHOWN UP.

The letter now going the rounds, credited to a Charleston paper, in which General Dent, of Grant's staff, is made to define General Grant's present position, is wholly an invention. General Dent is represented as saying that Grant will accept a nomination for the Presidency from any of the existing political parties, but will accept the office if offered to him by the people, without reference to political organizations. &c. General Dent did not write this letter, nor has he written any letter on this subject. He leaves General Grant to express his views on political, as well as on all other subjects, in his own way and his own time.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF PATENTS

just made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Theaker, will not go begging, for there are already about a dozen applicants for it, among whom, of course, is ex-Congressman Hubbell, of Ohio.

THE WEST INDIA PURCHASE.

A Danish paper just received here says that the treaty between that government and ours for the islands, that the substance of the sale contract concluded, is the sale of all three islands for eleven and three-quarter millions of dollars, whereas the original treaty with France, however, relinquishing the reversion of St. Croix, the sale of that island is deferred, and also said right not being enforced. The sale, therefore, is preliminary, and only valid as to the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, for which the purchase money is seven million five hundred thousand dollars in gold. An expression of the consent of the population is required.

THE WHISKEY CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Pursuant to adjournment, the convention of whiskey men met on Wednesday. The following are the principal firms represented in the convention:

New York—Hoffman & Curtis, Wethey & Co., John Tracy & Co., A. N. Pike & Co., Combie & Co., S. P. Ingraham, Jr., Jones & Co., W. S. Kerr, Haisdall & Co., Lyons & Co. Pennsylvania—John Gibson, Son & Co., Wallace & Co. Maryland—Dunn & Co., Power & Co., Bartlett & Co., Vanderstreet, Strouse & Bros., Jacobs & Co., George & Co., Elkins & Co., J. Hecht & Co., J. Rosenstein & Co. Massachusetts—Howard & Co., [illegible] & Co., C. A. Richards & Co. Ohio—[illegible] & Co., H. Murphy & Co., H. George & Co., Durea, Gould & Co., William Harrison & Co., John Emmert & Co., Hamilton, Clay & Co., E. Miller & Co., Buchanan & Co., Boyle, Miller & Co., Buchanan & Co. Indiana—[illegible] & Co., W. J. [illegible] Foster. Illinois—C. H. [illegible] & Co., Thayer, Northwestern Distilling Company, Crosby, William T. Hughes, Carver & [illegible], Hambell. Missouri—G. W. [illegible] & Day, Henry Hastings, W. & [illegible]. Maryland—Crichton & Co., McKee & Co., Gallaher & Co., Gettenheim & Co., [illegible] & Walker. Kentucky—[illegible] Taylor, Dorn, Backhouse & Co.

After the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session, Mr. Murphy, of Ohio, offered resolutions, which, numbered eight, were in substance attached to the series of resolutions which the convention was desirous to have reported in a more direct manner. [illegible] The resolutions were read and considerable debate was indulged in. [illegible]

Mr. McIlvain, of Kentucky, offered a resolution of the subject of [illegible]

Mr. Sallet, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report, which was adopted as follows:

Whereas, The spectacle of some persons of all legitimate business, and especially in the distilling interest, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

On motion, Mr. Murphy, of Ohio, offered to the committee to appoint the committee [illegible]

The convention then adjourned sine die at 6 o'clock.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

The action of the Convention of [illegible] is in demanding a reduction of the tax to twenty-five cents per gallon, [illegible] the present tax cannot be collected. They are [illegible] [illegible] the committee will ultimately decide [illegible] the tax [illegible]

THE FINANCES.

The new financial bill which the Committee on Ways and Means has [illegible]

[illegible]